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BOVIN COMMENTS ON EXPERTS TALKS IN MOSCOW

LD171744 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 17 Aug 86

[From the "International Panorama" program presented by Aleksandr Bovin, IZVESTIYA political observer]

[Text] Will the new Soviet-U.S. summit meeting take place this year. For understandable reasons this question is attracting the most fixed attention throughout the world. But as yet there is no simple answer to this question, or at least I do not yet know the answer. There are arguments for and against, but so far, let me repeat, it is difficult to say how things will turn out in the end.

The Soviet line in this area is perfectly clear. We are in favor of a meeting that will make it possible to resolve some of the political problems that have accumulated and that will constitute a real step forward in improving Soviet-U.S. relations.

The range of issues connected with a possible meeting between Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan will be discussed in September in Washington. Comrade Shevardnadze will also attend. And of course one of the most important issues is disarmament. On the whole each one of us has an understanding of what is under discussion and why the task of disarmament is so topical and urgent, the task of reducing the level of militarization of humanity that currently exists. Well then, it seems useful to represent the problem in a graphic manner. Last Friday I received a poster from Switzerland. Let me show it to you. Here it is. Look at the little red square in the middle and at the white dot there. It symbolizes the might of all the bombs, mines and shells that were used during World War II. All the other dots in the black squares that you see represent the potential for destruction currently at the disposal of mankind. [Video shows a poster with the English title "Tale of the Dots." It shows a grid with 11 squares on the horizontal plane and 11 on the vertical. The square in the middle of the grid is red with one white dot. The remaining squares apart from one near the top left-hand corner, which is also red, ar all black, each with many white dots. Just look at how much that potential is in excess of the one dot you saw in the red square. We are now living in such a terrible world; on this mountain of weaponry. Furthermore, in order to destroy all civilization, all life on earth, it would be enough to use only the capacity encapsulated in just one of these little squares. That is the sort of bleak world we are living in and therefore, let me repeat, something must be done, something really must be done in order to transfer disramament into a reality.

And so, in order to somehow speed up the talks in Geneva and to improve the general atmosphere, we proposed holding informal working consultations in Moscow for experts on disarmanet matters. These consultations took place on Monday and Tuesday near Moscow at (Damidovskaya) dacha in Meshcherino. Overall the Americans sent a first-class team. But the U.S. papers report some rather curious details about how this team was made up. First, Paul Nitze was going to come. He is now chief adviser to Reagan and Shultz on arms control. He was to be accompanied by Max Kampelman, leader of the U.S. delegation in Geneva. But there are people in Washington who see even Paul Nitze was being almost a dove. He might suddenly give in to the Russian here in Moscow, he might suddenly show some sort of softness. So Weinberger insisted that his deputy, superhawk Richard Perle, be included in the group. Then, according to the press, on the initiative of the CIA director they added General Edward Rowney, retired, and later added Colonel Robert Linhard from the National Security Council.

In all only seven people came. This is what Michael Gordon had to say in THE NEW YORK TIMES:

The large U.S. delegation is a symptom of the profound disagreements and mutual distrust within the administration.

The talks in Meshcherino were strictly confidential but to judge by all acounts there was what one might call an unhampered quest for ideas and approaches within the framework of the proposals contained in the letters written by Gorbachev to Reagan and by Reagan to Gorbachev.

When the U.S. experts returned to Washington they said that the consultations had been serious, businesslike and frank. Translated from diplomatic language to everyday language that means there was no rapproachement in positions. Well, in fact it is not difficult to imagine that, for example, they discussed problems of star wars there. Indeed, it is also not difficult to imagine that the position of the U.S. experts, like that of Americans in general, still leaves no room for compromise.

In bidding farewell, so to speak, to these experts, Patrick Buchanan, director of communications at the White House, stated in an interview to U.S. television -- and I will read his statement: The U.S. delegation has gone not to give in on SDI. It has gone to Moscow in order to safeguard its future. On the agenda at present there are only the following questions: Who will set up strategic defense and who will develop [razvertyvat] this system. Will the United States be first to develop [razvertyvat] it or will the Soviet Union overtake it, or will the United States and the USSR develop [razvertyvat] it together as the President is proposing. That is all there is to it. That is your lot, as they say.

Either you can join us in putting combat systems into space or we will do it without you and against you. That is how the American pose the question and there is not even a hint here of any attempt at understanding our logic and our position, the sence of which is rejection of the militarization of space.

IZVESTIYA REPORTS STOCKHOLM CONSULTATIONS

PM180839 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 Aug 86 Morning Edition p 4

["Soviet-American Consultations" IZVESTIYA headline]

[Text] Stockholm 16 August -- Soviet-American consultations on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe, under review at the Stockholm conference, were held in the Swedish capital on 14-15 August.

The Soviet side was led by Oleg Grinevskiy, head of the Soviet delegation to the conference, and the American side, by Robert Barry, head of the American delegation.

The consultations were held within the framework of preparations for the meeting between Eduard Shevardnadze, Soviet foreign minister, and George Shultz, U.S. secretary of state.

The exchange of views enabled the sides to consider in a frank [otkrovennyy] atmosphere the situation at the conference that enter to the final stage of its work.

REPORT ON 14 AUG GERASIMOV PRESS CONFERENCE

PM151525 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Aug 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "At the USSR Foreign Ministry Press Center"]

[Text] A briefing for Soviet and foreign journalists on current issues of international life was held on 14 August at the USSR Foreign Ministry Press Center. G.I. Gerasimov, chief of the USSR Foreign Ministry Information Administration, who spoke at the briefing, said that at the consultations between Soviet and American experts on space and nuclear arms that have ended in Moscow, agreement was reached to hold a second round of the meeting in Washington. It will then doubtless be justified to sum up the results and make assessments.

The meetings are taking place by way of preparations for the Soviet-American talks due to be held in September at the level of foreign ministers.

The USSR's line on these questions is clear -- we are resolutely in favor of accords with the United States which would prevent an arms race in space and stop it on earth. The Soviet side is prepared to seek paths to mutually acceptable solutions. This is the aim of the compromise proposals submitted by us, which were spoken of in M.S. Gorbachev's report at the CPSU Central Committee plenum on 16 June of this year.

Answering a question about the confidentiality of the talks, the USSR Foreign Ministry spokesman noted that the subject of the talks in itself is no secret. One can also understand the desire of the sides taking part in the talks to avoid hasty polemics. This carries the danger of the problem being taken out of the sphere of the quest for a diplomatic compromise and into the field of struggle for transient propaganda victories. That is one aspect. On the other hand, confidentiality can be abused and offers the opportunity additionally to play to the public. For instance, assessments could be made that do not accord with what is happening, and it is possible to present matters in a light more favorable to yourself.

At the same time it is a very serious matter, since what is being discussed is not some isolated Soviet-American joint interest, but all humanity's problem of preventing nuclear catastrophe. So the internationalization of the discussion of this topic is inevitable.

It is also important to correctly see the place our contacts with the United States -- including talks on nuclear arms -- hold in the general context of the USSR's foreign policy. We do not see the world solely from the standpoint of Soviet-American relations, although, of course, we attach great significance to their state and nature. Soviet foreign policy is based on the need to develop and deepen good-neighborliness and cooperation with all states that reciprocate.

SOLTAN OUTLINES SUMMIT, DISARMAMENT ISSUES

LD151358 Moscow World Service in English 1310 GMT 15 Aug 86

[Text] Is there going to be a Soviet-American summit? Are there real hopes for disarmament? Many listeners ask these questions. Radio Moscow's Yurity Solton replies:

The Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev and the United States President Ronald Reagan agreed to meet again when they negotiated at Geneva last November.

There and then they agreed their next meeting should help improve Soviet-American relations, which would affect the international situation in a most favorable way, and what's more contribute significantly to the work to bring about disarmament. The Soviet Union has never slammed the door or yielded to provocations, even when tension was especially sharp, let's say when the United States carried out an air raid on Libya or when it provocatively sent warships to the Black Sea, or even when the Department of State adopted an arbitrary decision to reduce the personnel of the Soviet Mission to the United Nations. Moscow has remained in favor of another summit, if of course the meeting helps bring the leaders of the two nations closer together. The summit will prove fitting and proper if it leads to tangible moves towards disarmament.

Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan have exchanged letters that express their views on this score. Although the letters have not been published, the press reports that have seeped out prompt definite conclusions. The Soviet Union expressed its readiness for a notable compromise, bearing in mind that the main objective is to prevent weapons in space and dramatically reduce nuclear arsenals. As for the American President, his letter ignores the main condition, that of equality and equal security. The United States reserves the right to deploy space weapons in 7 years, when it is ready to do so and not before, and it expects to get rid of strategic missiles alone, keeping intact heavy bombers and missile-carrying submarines where it holds an edge.

The ball is now in the Russian court, says the United States President, but disarmament is not a soccer field to hope to score indefinitely. [as heard] It's wrong to take the Soviet readiness for compromises for its weakness. Any objective person can see in the Soviet proposals responsibility for the destinies of the world. A responsibility of this kind is yet to manifest itself in Washington, where officials try to reinforce their security at the expense of others. It does not depend on the Soviet Union if our hopes for disarmament come true; it depends entirely on the United States.

CHERNYSHEV CONTRASTS STANCES OR NUCLEAN WEAPONS TESTS

LD151412 Moscow TASS in English 1345 GMT 15 Aug 86

["A New Thinking Is Needed -- TASS News Analysis" -- TASS item identifier]

[Text] Moscow August 15 TASS -- By TASS military writer Vladimir Chernyshev

The leaders of countries that belong to the "New Delhi Six" called upon the U.S.S.R. and the United States to cooperate in implementing the idea of stopping nuclear weapon tests. They came out in favor of the unilateral moratorium on all nuclear explosions, observed by the Soviet Union for more than one year now, becoming at least a bilateral arrangement.

There is no doubt that the Soviet leadership will give its reply to the "Mexican Declaration", the final document of the second meeting of the leaders of the "New Delhi Six".

But now I would like to draw one more time the attention of our readers to the difference in the stands of the U.S.S.R. and the United States on the issue of banning nuclear explosions. Our country attaches great importance to it. In concentrating its efforts in that sphere, the Soviet Union proceeds from the following considerations.

First, the question of terminating nuclear weapon tests, being an organic part of the general program for nuclear disarmament proposed by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, January 15, 1986, at the same time lends itself to an independent solution, and a prompt one, too.

Second, despite the outwardly limited character of such a measure as the ban on nuclear tests, in actual fact their termination is the most realistic, the simplest and the most effective step toward stopping the nuclear arms race, and to a significant measure -- toward the prevention of an arms race in outer space.

Third, the termination of nuclear explosions should to a significant degree promote the strengthening of the regime of non-proliferation of nuclear weapons, because efforts to modernize nuclear arms made by those countries which possess them are damaging attempts to prevent the acquisition of such weapons by the countries which refrained from doing so to date.

The Soviet Union's unilateral moratorium on all nuclear explosions has been highly praised the world over. Princeton University Prof F. Von Hippel described it as a momentous victory of the new way of thinking over the old one. Of course, it was not a simple thing for our country to extend the moratorium several times, because the United States has not slowed down the rate of modernization of its nuclear missile potential.

Consider the fact that in the duration of the Soviet moratorium the U.S. conducted 15 officially announced nuclear explosions.

Another fact should be taken into consideration -- according to the figures of the Swedish Defense Institute (so far no one has refuted them), the United States conducted 801 nuclear explosions as of January 1, 1986, while the Soviet Union -- 563.

The U.S. Administration so far has not responded to the Soviet gesture of goodwill. Conversely, in the coming decade it plays to add 13,000 to 20,000 nuclear warheads to the U.S. nuclear arsenal. In all, it is planned to produce 23,000 such warheads over that period and a number of them are intended as replacements for the older weapon systems.

Moreover, the United States is vigorously working to develop even more destructive types of nuclear arms which belong to the "third generation" of such weapons. These also include space-strike weapons intended for "star wars".

Against the background of all this Washington continues to maintain that the destruction of nuclear weapons is allegedly a "long-term goal" of the American policy. Can one consider such declarations to be sincere?

One would like to believe that the new thinking, so badly needed in our space and nuclear age, will finally make its way into the highest echelons of power in Washington. For there is no other alternative for enhancing universal security.

U.S. BEGINS TO ASSEMBLY FIRST MX MISSILES

LD151208 Moscow TASS in English 1123 GMT 15 Aug 86

[Text] New York August 15 TASS -- Work has begun at the U.S. Air Force Base Francis Warren in Wyoming to assemble the first two stages of an MX intercontinental ballistic missile, a base spokesman told the ASSOCIATED PRESS today.

The work is being done right in the silo.

The United States plans to substitute MX missiles for Minuteman systems.

ASAHI SHIMBUN CITED ON CHERNOBYL AIRPORT

BK161140 Hong Kong AFP in English 1122 GMT 16 Aug 86

[Text] Tokyo, Aug 16 (AFP) -- The April 26 incident at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant was caused by "human error," a Japanese newspaper reported Saturday quoting a Soviet report submitted to the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).

ASAHI SHIMBUN, in a dispatch from Vienna, said it has obtained a copy to a 382-page report on the accident which is to be reviewed by nuclear experts at an IAEA meeting in the Austrian capital August 25. The newspaper quoted the report as saying that a series of misjudgements made during experiments on the turbine generator of the No. 4 reactor had been responsible for the accident. It added, however, that a meltdown of fuel rods did not occur.

The experiments were being conducted to test the amount of energy produced by turbine inertia, prior to shutting down the reactor for repairs, the report said. It added that while the reactor had adequate built-in safety devices, safety regulations were not strictly followed in a number of areas.

Among the violations:

-- Only six to eight control rods were in place when the accident occurred, although regulations stated that at least 30 control rods must be available to shut the reactor down in case of emergency.

-- Automatic Control systems had been turned off for the experiment, making the reactor difficult to control once the problem was discovered.

-- Two recycling pumps had been turned off in addition to six regularly-used pumps, causing the coolant to heat to the point where is not longer became effective.

- A program designed to shut off the reactor together with the turbine was disengaged, because a repeat test had been planned on the turbine.

-- The reactor cooling device was turned off to ensure it would not be activated during the experiment.

Shortly before the explosion, operators had noticed a malfunction, the report said. But because they were unaware of its magnitude, they continued with their experiments as planned.

IAEA GOVERNMENT EXPERTS SESSION ENDS 15 AUGUST

LD151838 Moscow TASS in English 1816 GMT 15 Aug 86

[Text] Vienna August 15 (TASS) -- A meeting of government experts from the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) ended here today with the elaboration of two draft conventions laying the legal basis for international safeguards for nuclear engineering. Representatives of 56 nations took part in the meeting.

The signing of the conventions, slated for Vienna at the special session of the IAEA General Conference in September this year, will become practical implementation of the USSR's proposal for establishing international safeguards for the development of nuclear engineering.

The first convention obliges the participating nations to notify immediately other countries about a nuclear accident and provide detailed information on it.

The draft clearly defines the IAEA's functions in assisting the transfer of such notification and information. It also provides for appropriate consultations on eliminating consequences of accidents and the establishment by each participant of a corresponding authority to be responsible for notification and supply of information on accidents.

The second convention creates a precise mechanism for providing urgent assistance in the event of nuclear accident or radiation danger.

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUND TABLE'

LD171657 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1130 GMT 17 Aug 86

[Weekly "International Observers Round Table" program presented by Nikolay Agayants with Gennadiy Shishkin, first deputy director of TASS, and Viktor Levin, All-Union Radio foreign policy commentator]

[Text] [Agayants] Hello, comrades! This week has passed in an atmosphere of a further buildup in the peace advance by the socialist countries which, in various situations and at various levels, have been returning again and again to problems of safeguarding peace and security in the world, curbing the mind-bending arms race on earth and preventing it from being spread into outer space. As you will recall, on 12 August the acting permanent UN representative of the Hungarian People's Republic sent the UN secretary-general a letter from the foreign ministers of the Belorussian SSR, Poland, Hungary, Bulgaria, Mongolia, the GDR, Romania, the USSR, the Ukraine SSR and Czechoslovakia suggesting that the question of setting up an all-embracing international security system be included on the agenda of the 41st UN General Assembly Session.

[Levin] That idea, as you know, comrades, was put forward in one of the speeches by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and it was further developed at a meeting of the Warsaw Treaty Political Consultative Committee. The fact that the socialist countries represented at the United Nations are now jointly putting this proposal forward for examination at the next General Assembly session clearly reflects the coordinated nature of the socialist countries' foreign policy course aimed at solving the fundamental problems of the world today.

[Agayants] You're obsolutely right, Viktor Nikolayevich. This new constructive step by the countries in the fraternal community has been met with approval by the very broadest circles of progressive public opinion around the globe. Today all of us, wherever we live and whatever views we hold, are faced with the historic choice of either permitting a further slide down the path of confrontation and the arms race toward the abyss of nuclear self-destruction, or of finally bringing our way of thinking and acting into line with the realities of the nuclear space age and restructuring international relations on the bases of cooperation and combined action to preserve and consolidate peace.

It was proceeding from this premise that the fraternal countries of the socialist community put forware their important new initiative in the United Nations. Their draft resolution reads as follows and I quote: The General Assembly, being profoundly concerned at the tense and dangerous world situation and the threat of a slide along the path of confrontation and the arms race toward the abyss of the nuclear self-destruction of mankind, taking into account the urgent need to strengthen the foundations of universal security on the basis of the UN Charter and observation of the generally recognized norms and principles of international law, taking into account the growing interdependence between countries and the fact that the world today there is no sensible alternative to the policy of cooperation and interaction between countries pursued on the basis of equality and unconditional respect of every nation to be sovereign in choosing the paths and forms of its development, reasserting the important role of the United Nations as an irreplaceable forum for holding talks and reaching agreement on measures to strengthen international peace, security and cooperation and to democratize international relations, and having discussed the question of setting up an all-embracing international security system, calls upon states to concentrate their efforts on guaranteeing equal security for all and in all spheres of international relations and, to this end, to make their contribution to drawing up a document containing the basic principles of an all-embracing international security system.

[Sishkin] In this connection I would like to recall that more than a year has now passed since the Soviet Union unilaterally put a moratorium on all nuclear explosions. The decision to take that extremely substantial and very important step to end the nuclear arms race was an act truly unique in international practice which has promoted the enhancement of the Soviet Union's prestige on the international scene and the strengthening of our country's position on disarmament questions. The Soviet Union has once again shown itself a state which takes practical action to help eliminate the nuclear threat and reduce the danger of nuclear war. The moratorium focused the attention of governments and the world public on this key question of nuclear disarmament. It is by no means accidental that the leaders of the countries in the Delhi Six -- namely, Mexico, Argentina, India, Greece, Sweden and Tanzania -- who gathered in the Mexican town of Ixtapa for their second meeting and adopted the so-called Mexican Declaration, put in the forefront of urgent disarmament measures the question of ending all nuclear explosions. The declaration they adopted reads as follows, and I quote: We express the certain conviction that there is at present no more pressing and important task than to end all nuclear tests, which spur on the arms race. In addition, it is evident that the further improvement of nuclear weapons by the states possessing them is damaging the attempts to prevent the acquisition of such weapons by the countries which have so far refrained from doing so.

[Levin] It's probably a good idea to go into more detail about that meeting in the Mexican town of Ixtapa, not least because the Delhi Six that you just mentioned, Gennadiy Arkadyevich, are, I think, playing an increasingly noticeable role in international life. I should like to tell you about what the leaders of the six states said there so that you can get a clearer idea of the mood at that meeting. For example, this is what Argentine President Alfonsin said: The balance of terror is not serving to prevent war; on the contrary it is provoking war. It is now quite clear that we cannot now go on preventing a nuclear world war by means of an arms race which is growing ad infinitum.

One reason I draw attention to those words is that they clearly express the very same idea that has been expressed on numerous occasions by the leaders of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries: the idea that this theory of the balance of error, to use a phrase, in which the Western powers put their faith, must be replaced by the theory of security based on the elimination of the arms race.

Now here is what Swedish Premier Carlsson had to say: We consider the most important thing on the path toward preventing the continuing nuclear arms race to be the ending of all nuclear explosions. It was this point that was also given the very clearest and most vivid expression in the declaration which you mentioned, Gennadiy Arkadyevich.

Here again we find consonance with the historic proposals that have been put forward by the Soviet Union, and first and foremost with the proposal of 15 January 1986 for a 3-stage elimination of nuclear weapons by the year 2000. This interlinking between the Soviet approach to international affairs and the views of the Delhi Six is a very characteristic feature, for its marks the high road, the main direction of mankind's thinking with a view to safeguarding peace. We are sincerely in favor of peace. It is what we proposed in the initiative that you were speaking of, Nikolay Ivanovich, which has been put forward for the next session of the UN General Assembly, and in a whole number of other documents. I have already mentioned the proposal for eliminating nuclear weapons: There is also our concrete proposal for limiting conventional weapons and armed forces in Europe, and a broad progrm for safeguarding security in the Pacific region was put forward by Comrade Gorbachev in his Vladivostok speech. It is in the interests of all mankind, and this was shown, to my mind very vividly and convincingly, by the Ixtapa meeting of the Delhi Six.

[Shishkin] I have to agree with you, Viktor Nikolayevich, that this question of a new mode of thought, of the primary human right, the right to live, is receiving ever wider international recognition. This is reflected not only in the decisions of the Delhi Six, but also, I think, in the fact that there is more and more vigorous discussion of the subject in the United States. For instance, here is what the well-known U.S. scientist Von Hippel has said: The unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions introduced by the Soviet Union is of extraodinary importance and has had an enormous influence on world public opinion. It has demonstrated the Soviet Union's growing confidence in the new way of thinking. Indeed, new ways of thinking are growing and gaining strength in many countries and regions of the world. Striking evidence of this is provided, I think, by the fact that, for instance, the majority of physicists from the leading U.S. universities have signed an open letter announcing their refusal to work on the star wars program, which they consider criminal and dangerous. Reflecting the mood of the broad U.S. public, the U.S. Senate has passed a resolution calling on the administration to join the moratorium introduced by the Soviet Unin and start talks with our country on a total nuclear test ban.

[Agayants] But as the same time, Gennadiy Arkadiyevich, it's now perfectly plain that the Soviet moratorium has put the U.S. Administration, which is still continuing nuclear tests, in a difficult position. What it amounts to is that Washington has set itself up in opposition to the overwhelming majority of the world's states. By refusing to reach an agreement with the Soviet Union to stop all nuclear tests, the United States is, in the first place, failing to fulfill the international obligations that it has undertaken, second, it is provocatively ignoring the unanimous will of the world community.

[Shishkin] That is quite true. The United States has indeed pledged itself to wage the struggle to stop nuclear weapon tests, a pledge that dates back to the preamble to the partial test ban treaty of 1963. It is also contained in another international document bearing the signature of the United States; namely, Article 6 of the 1968 treaty on nuclear nonproliferation.

During the considerable time that has elapsed since then, the Soviet Union has repeatedly put forward concrete proposals on how that obligation might be translated into reality. In response to numerous demands by the leaders of a number of states, scientists and prominent public figures, and in order to get things moving again, on 6 August 1985 the Soviet Union announced its unilateral moratorium which has subsequently been extended several times. The United States, on the other hand, has still not followed this good example, and is, on the contrary, doing all it can to sabotage solving this problem, which is important to the whole of mankind.

Washington initially sought to justify its unwillingness to stop nuclear explosions by appealing to the alleged lack of reliable means of verification; but that, of course, was merely a ruse. In the opinion of the most authoritative experts, among them U.S. experts, the cessation of nuclear tests can be effectively verified by each country, using its own facilities. Moreover, the Soviet Union has long since declared its willingness to agree to international control, and to certain measures of on-site monitoring. Not only that, but our country has further demonstrated its willingness to accept this by consenting to the installation of U.S. seismological equipment near Semipalatinsk; that is, in the area where Soviet nuclear tests were conducted.

[Levin] Incidentally, even now, after the Soviet Union has made the relevant announcements and performed definite acts, the question of monitoring still remains, for the U.S. Administration, an argument for refusing to stop nuclear explosions. At the conference at Ixtapa, the leaders of the Delhi Six put forward a proposal. They said: We are willing, together with the United States and the Soviet Union, to participate in collective efforts, and also to take certain steps on our own initiative, to promote the achievement of adequate methods of verification. So there you are: Six states are willing to help solve this problem, and it's an interesting initiative.

[Shishkin] Washington has been driven into a corner and has finally been forced to admit that its refusal to take the step of ending nuclear tests has nothing whatever to do with the problem of control. The United States needs nuclear tests to continue the nuclear arms race. It's common knowledge, after all, that the qualitative improvement of nuclear weapons and the development of new types of weapons is inseparably linked with those tests. Thus, nuclear tests whip up the arms race and help create new and more destructive nuclear weapons. They also extend the possibility of their use. That is why stopping the tests is really the key problem if we are to limit, materially and physically, the practical possibilities for producing new specimens of nuclear bombs and warheads. The fact is that without tests, the nuclear arms race would, in time, become an impossibility. The stubborn determination of the United States to continue nuclear explosions at all costs stands in flagrant contradiction to the aspirations of all mankind, which longs to rid itself of the nuclear threat, and to Washington's official assurances that it is striving to achieve the same purpose.

It is precisely in the matter of nuclear explosions, whose end the whole world demands, that we see in its most naked form the disinclination of the United States, its ruling circles, to embark on the path of nuclear disarmament.

[Agayants] We often speak, and rightly, of the military and political consequences of the arms race that the imperialists have unleashed, but unfortunately, we less often refer to its socioeconomic aspect.

Yet the headlong arms race is exhausting the economic resources of mankind and swallowing up colossal material values and human resources. It is aggravating the shortage of raw materials, energy and fresh water, and leading to an increase in inflation and unemployment. According to an ASSOCIATED PRESS correspondent, the world now spends more than $1 million per minute on arms production. And to think that this is happening at the same time as millions of people on earth are going hungry, have no roof over their heads, and are illiterate; when there are millions suffering from disease, deprivation and poverty. Even in the United States, which prides itself on its enlightenment and wealth, there are over 32 million people living below the official poverty line, and in the countries of the European Common Market, about 30 million. The representatives of the ruling circles of the imperialist states and bourgeois propaganda never tire of reiterating that the militarization of the economy is little short of a blessing, almost a panacea, for the economic ills of capitalism. Militarization, they claim, is helping pull industry out of its stagnation and is providing jobs for a great many people. The Pentagon boss, Caspar Weinberger, once asserted that $7 billion invested in the war industry creates 35,000 jobs. It may well be. But here are some figures adduced quoting authoritative U.S. experts, by the respectable NEW YORK TIMES: The same $7 billion invested in housing construction gives jobs to 76,000 people; in public health, to 77,000; in the education system; to 100,000 and so on. In other words, those who preach the policy of militarizing the economy clearly do not have a leg to stand on.

[Shishkin] These pseudo-arguments have nothing in common with reality, as you have already shown. Life shows time and again that the arms race not only does not eliminate but that, on the contrary, it merely exacerbates unemployment, which is a most acute problem of contemporary capitalism. In the United States for example, at a time of unprecedented development of arms, there is a record growth in unemployment.

[Levin] I would add this example: It is well known, for example, that a direct link is evident between the growth in military expenditure of the NATO countries and the increase in unemployment, even to the extent that this link is expressed by the selfsame figures. For example, from 1975 to 1980 the military allocations of the NATO countries increased by roughly one and a half times, from $149.5 billion to $225 billion. Over the same 5-year period, the number of unemployed in the NATO countries rose in the same proportion, from 14 million people to 20.5 million people.

[Shishkin] Viktor Nikolayevich, if one is speaking in terms of examples, then I should like to cite another, in my view, very eloquent example. It is that U.S. experts have calculated that due to the burden of military expenditure, every 12-14 years the U.S. economy loses, as it were, a year's output volume and that the technology of the civil industries could have reached the level which is predicted for the United States only by the year 2000 back in 1980; that is, 6 years ago. All this would become a possibility if the existing technological innovations were utilized in the first instance not in the military but in the civilian production sector. For this reason, it is no coincidence that the concept and the practical proposals on the civilian reconversion of military industry and an analysis of the interrelationship of disarmament and development arouse such lively interest in the world.

Once again, according to the calculations of competent specialists, the implementation of the proposals contained in Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's speech on 15 January 1986 would provide the United States by the year 2000, with savings of roughly $1 trillion, and in Western Europe of about $300 billion. The abandoning of research in the star wars program alone from 1986 through 1989 would result in savings of about $23 billion dollars. However, to date, more and more thousands of millions are pumped and are planned to be pumped into the military budget out of the social budget in the United States.

[Agayant] Yes, Gennadiy Arkadiyevich and Viktor Nikolayevich, you are absolutely right, and your examples were most eloquent but they deal with countries like the United States and the countries of Western Europe. What happens in the Third World states which are gasping in the grip of enormous indebtedness? The link between the 1 trillion debts of the young independent states of Asia, Africa, and Latin America and the increase in the military expenditure of the United States over the past decades which amounts to more than $1 trillion, is undisputed, which by the way was mentioned in the Political Report of the Central Committee of the 27th Congress. The disastrous economic situation of the young, liberated states and their intensified exploitation by imperialist powers and monopolies is one reason for the international tension which has arisen in various parts of the globe and for regional conflicts. It is perfectly natural that many governments, in particular those of developing countries, progressive circles, and international social, economic and political organizations are, with increasing frequency, posing questions on the economic and social consequences of the arms race in the contemporary world, and also questions on the potential oportunities for accelerating the development of all, and in particualr, young independent states among which the nonaligned countries play a special and extraordinarily important role.

[Levin] You know that on 26 August in Harare a routine conference of the Nonaligned Movement is due to meet, and this is taking place at a very portentous time for this movement, and indeed for the whole world because the movement's 25th anniversary is being marked.

At present, the Nonaligned Movement unites more than 100 states. It is very interesting to note that if, at the outset, this movement centered basically only on the countries of Asia and Africa, there are now represented 51 states of Africa, 29 of Asia, 17 of Latin America, 3 of Europe, and 1 of Oceania.

The main problem to be discussed at the Harare conference is the strengthening of peace and security on earth; that is the struggle against imperialism, colonalism, neocolonialism, racism, and Zionism, the struggle against all forms of exploitation and supression. Apart from this, the conference of the heads of state of the Nonaligned countries is called upon to mobilize the world community in the struggle to establish a new system of international relations based on true equality, justice and mutual cooperation. Economic equality, a just world economic order, also plays an enormous role, to ensure that countries of the so-called Third World -- should cease to be the object of unbridled exploitation by the imperialist powers.

The relationship between the USSR and the Nonaligned Movement is very clear and defined. The principle of this relationship is the Leninist foreign policy aimed at supporting the people's struggle against imperialism, militarism and colonialism and for national liberation and the strengthening of their own political and economic independence. Our country considers the Nonaligned movement an extraordinarily important and independent factor in international relations and respects the principle upon which it is based: the policy of nonparticipation in military blocs. The USSR highly evaluates the role of the Nonaligned Movement in the struggle to resolve the global problems of humanity, in particular the averting of a nuclear catastrophe, and disarmament.

[Agayant] Summing up what has been said today, I should like to recall this point: The USSR has actively acted and acts in favor of holding an international conference on issues concerning the interrelationship of disarmament and development.

In the view of the USSR, the main tasks of this conference should be the constructive consideration of the problem of ways to release additional resources for development purposes as a result of practical arms-limitation measures. The other Warsaw Treaty member states also support this course. As noted in the communique of the Budapest conference of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member countries, they attach great significance to holding an international conference on disarmament and development in keeping with the UN decisions. The USSR and the other socialist states are doing a great deal of work in the social and economic bodies and specialized institutions within the UN system with the aim of involving them in preparations for this international conference, and, on a broader level, in assisting the cause of disarmament and removing the threat of nuclear war.

The time allotted to our broadcast has come to an end. Thank you, comrades, for your attention. All the best.

JOINT U.S.-JAPAN AIR TRAFFIC AGREEMENT PRAISED

LD151738 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1410 GMT 15 Aug 86

[Text] Moscow, 15 Aug (TASS) -- A Soviet Aeroflot representative called the agreement between the Air Traffic Directorates of Khabarovsk (USSR), Anchorage (United States), and Tokyo (Japan) an important one for enhancing security of flights in the northern part of the Pacific. It came into effect today in accordance with the tripartite memorandum of 29 July, 1985.

The Soviet representative noted that the agreement stipulates the coordination of actions in rendering help to civil aircraft in distress when carrying out flights over the ocean along established air routes.

KGB'S YURCHENKO DISCOURSES ON U.S. INTRIGUES

PM141333 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 9 Aug 86 p 4

[Account of interview with V.S. Yurchenko by APN correspondent N. Vasilev: "Lies Cooked Up by the CIA" -- first four paragraphs are MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA introduction]

[Text] The U.S. imperialist circles, implementing a foreign policy course profoundly hostile to the cause of peace and people's social progress, are increasingly resorting to subversive activities against the USSR and other socialist community countries. The U.S. espionage and sabotage agency -- the CIA -- serves as the instrument for the implementation of this kind of foreign policy by Washington. Flagrant flouting of the norms of international law and of the general precepts of human morality and the ethics of interstate relations -- this is what the CIA and its bosses are propagating in the international arena. It is no accident that the most unworthy means are used to achieve these unseemly aims. Many facts can be cited as incontrovertible evidence of this.

As reported earlier, in the summer of 1985, the U.S. special services, using drugs, forcibly abducted V.S. Yurchenko, a Soviet citizen, to the United States. In November 1985, he managed to slip away from his "guardians" and contact the USSR Embassy in Washington. At a press conference in Moscow V.S. Yurchenko described in detail the inhuman treatment he received at the hands of the CIA. He said at the time that he intended to divulge a number of revelatory materials.

A few days ago, at the request of MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA, APN correspondent N. Valilev met V.S. Yurchenko, inquired about his health and asked him what he is doing now and what new facts he could tell Soviet readers.

Here is what V.M. Yurchenko had to say:

Western news media have been spreading all kinds of unlikely stories about me. As you can see, I am alive and well, which proves that their reports do not correspond to reality. My health has improved -- in December 1985, and January of this year I underwent treatment and then I was given some time to rest. In March, I went back to my old job.

Today I would like to tell you about U.S. intrigues in respect of the USSR and Nicaragua and about what is referred to as the "Antonov case."

During my time in the CIA's hands, I had the opportunity of learning how "proof" of our and other socialist countries' involvement in world events that do not suit the United States is fabricated. I must mention here that the CIA representatives, obviously thinking that I would never escape from under their care, behaved rather freely. So, on one occasion, my permanent "bodyguards" brought an American to see me whom I had not met before. He introduced himself as Tom Fountain, deputy head of a CIA section that works directly against the Soviet Union. About 2 months after my abduction the CIA leadership clearly came to the conclusion that I had been sufficiently "softened up" and was "ready" for a businesslike discussion. Having warned me that our conversation was to be top secret and no one, including by "bodyguards," was to know what had been said, Fountain told me that the CIA intended to use me for specific tasks.

Then he invited me to sign an indefinite contract that essentially meant agreeing to cooperate with U.S. intelligence in return for which it would shower all kinds of "benefits" on me. To begin with I was to take part in a press conference to be devoted to problems of Central American countries and in particular to the situation in Nicaragua. [paragraph continues]

I was told that the main attention would be focused on "exposing" the so-called "illicit" activities of the Soviet Union in that region. As far as I was able to understand from Fountain's explanations, the U.S. Administration is hoping that the more frequently it refers to the "subversive" activities of the USSR and other socialist countries in Central America, the more justified the expansionist policy of the White House in respect of Nicaragua and other countries in that region will look, at least in the eyes of the Americans.

It is absurd, but Washington is trying to present the policy of expansionism -- or rather "neoglobalism" as it is now referred to -- as the guarantee of stability in Central America. And not only there, incidentally.

The most important thing, my new "guardian" insisted, was that I tell about the Soviet Union's "implication" in the events in Central America. According to the CIA's intention, "implication" was to include both the "presence" of Soviet servicemen in Nicaragua and allegations that weapons and ammunition "were being delivered from the USSR and other Soviet bloc countries to Cuba and from there to Central American countries." It was also necessary to confirm that there were USSR "plans" to use Nicaragua as a strong point from which initially to undermine the existing regimes in El Salvador, Honduras, and Costa Rica, subsequently to replace them by pro-Soviet regimes, and ultimately to use them for aggression against the North American Continent. Fountain did not forget the "training" of Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, and Guatemalan terrorists on the territory of our country either...

In short the list of "accusations" levelled at the Soviet Union that the CIA had drawn up and I was to read out at the press conference was so long and at the same time so absurd that I could not help asking: "Who is going to believe all this? After all, you have no proof to corroborate even one of these accusations..."

This is the answer I was given:

"Don't worry about that...We will take care of it...There will be the necessary 'documents' and 'materials' to back up your statement at the press conference...All you have to do is to read them out and confirm the 'authenticity' of these 'documents' and our press will ensure that people believe you. It has the necessary experience."

In October 1985, when CIA Director Casey personally joined the work to "re-educate" me, we discussed the same problem at our meeting, only in broader terms. Casey's arguments boiled down to the necessity to convince the world that all anti-American actions in Central and Latin America are masterminded by Moscow.

I have noticed that at the beginning of this year when a new wave of accusations was launched against the USSR about its complicity in the events in Nicaragua, certain U.S. statesmen were repeating word for word in their pronouncements the ideas that were being elaborated by the CIA in late 1985. It is now absolutely clear who wrote the scenario for this anti-Soviet, anti-Nicaraguan spectacle.

The CIA does not just launch "canards" and rumors, it also carefully prepares the forged documents called upon to corroborate these "canards."

As for the "Antonov case," they not only discussed it with me, but also tried to use me as a false witness at the trial in Rome. At one of our first meetings CIA employee Colin (Tomson) asked me several times: "Why did you come to Rome? To save Sergey Antonov?" I told him these were silly questions since, despite the lack of objectivity of the legal investigation, it was obvious to the whole world that the accusations against the Bulgarian comrade were a fabrication from beginning to end.

The CIA did all it could "to save its face," and when McMahon, CIA deputy director responsible for secret operations, mentioned Antonov in one of our conversations, I understood that there was something behind this. As I appeared "not to understand," they finally explained without beating about the bush what they wanted from me. I was to declare that the Bulgarians had plotted the attempt on the pope's life together with the KGB. They were in charge of the practical organization of the participants in the plot, while the Russians gave them instructions and supplied the money. Colin (Tomson) persistently tried to get me to agree to this, saying that a convincing scenario of evidence to be given by me was already being drawn up, together with documents to back it up. According to this scenario I was to say that the sole reason for my trip to Rome was the "Antonov case." I was also to declare that I had previously made several trips from Moscow to Sofia where, under the name of Malenkov, I had met Agca and offered him DM 3 million to carry out the assassination. Presenting me as a leading KGB official, the Americans hoped to add weight to my evidence and thus to decisively influence the course of the Rome trial.

Analyzing the Rome trial in retrospect, I understand now how precarious S. Antonov's position was. The Americans were looking for a "witness" who would be an obedient puppet in their hands and would give the court "incontrovertible evidence" of Bulgaria's and the Soviet Union's implication in the plot. The consequences of the appearance of such a "witness" for S. Antonov personally are obvious. The outcome of the trial shows that such a man could not be found.

Furthermore, I had the impression that at that time McMahon himself had no confidence in what he was doing as if he felt that the whole venture with the "Antonov case" would not amount to anything. I would like to draw your attention to the fact that McMahon was removed from his post on 29 March. That was the day the verdict in the "Antonov case" was announced in Rome that meant the fiasco of the anti-Soviet provocation inspired by the CIA. Although this may have only been a coincidence, the appointment of Robert Gates to McMahon's post certainly was not. The Washington administration clearly thinks that he would never have allowed anything so embarrassing to happen. Meanwhile, Gates' service has been trying hard to somehow sweeten the bitter pill of Rome. Shortly after the verdict was passed, a 2-part film about the assassination attempt was shown on Italian state television in which an attempt is made to defend the "Bulgarian connection version" (and that, please note, after the verdict by the far from objective Italian court!). Claire Sterling, widely known for her connections with the CIA, acted as consultant for this film. It is not known how much she was paid, but Gates can afford to be generous: According to THE WASHINGTON POST, he now gets more than $500 million for "secret operations" which is more than before.

Engaging in the fabrication of forged documents, juggling with facts, dispatching numerous "canards" throughout the world, and spreading all kind of rumors, the CIA seeks to slander and distort Soviet foreign policy' sow distrust toward the Soviet Union, and rouse anti-Soviet sentiments in the United States and other countries. But there is another aspect to its provocative activities that is no less important. Staging yet another sensational exposure of "Moscow's intrigues," Washington is on one hand trying to justify its expansionist policy, and on the other trying to divert world public attention from the subversive actions of the CIA and the consequences to which they, inevitably, lead. After all, these actions are one of the means of implementing the policy of "neoglobalism."

REAGAN SAYS REUSABLE SHUTTLES FOR 'SECURITY' USE

LD160726 Moscow TASS in English 0718 GMT 16 Aug 86

[Text] Washington August 16 TASS -- President Ronald Reagan officially announced on Friday the decision on building a replacement for the reusable space shuttle "Challenger", which was destroyed in a disaster six months ago.

The new spaceship is to be completed by 1992. Simultaneously the President announced that from now on NASA would not attend to commercial launchings of satellites on contracts with private companies. As follows from the President's statement, U.S. reusable spaceships will in the first place be used for launchings necessary "in the national security interests."

REAGAN INTERVIEW ON INTERNATIONAL ISSUES CITED

LD180930 Moscow TASS in English 0902 GMT 18 Aug 86

[Text] Mexico City August 18 TASS -- TASS correspondent Valeriy Fesenko reports:

President Ronald Reagan has turned down the appeal of the heads of state and government of the "Delhi Six" not to conduct nuclear explosions until the coming Soviet-American summit meeting.

He said in an interview with the Mexican newspaper EXCELSIOR that the moratorium on nuclear explosions (the "Delhi Six" urge all the nuclear powers, primarily the U.S., to announce such a moratorium following the example of the USSR) would allegedly not promote the elimination of nuclear arsenals.

The President tried to explain the systematic conducting of nuclear tests by Washington by the "strategy of effective deterrence" and by the need for "additional armanment."

It follows from the interview that the U.S. is not going to stop nuclear tests in the near future as the first step towards the curbing of the nuclear arms race. The U.S. President tried to set the disarmament process to the nuclear arms control.

President Reagan again delivered stinging attacks on Cuba and Nicaragua. He justified the military assistance rendered by Washington to the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries, whom the U.S. uses as its proxy in its attempts to overthrow the lawful government of the sovereign country.

The same as before, the President shielded the reactionary Central American regimes which on the order of Washington disrupt the signing of the act of peace and cooperation. He asserted that Nicaragua posed a threat not only to its neighbours, but also to Mexico and even to the U.S. The U.S. President actually took under his protection the repressive regimes in Chile and Paraguay.

President Reagan's statement above the U.S. policy with regard to Latin America show that his administration is going to further grossly interfere in the internal affairs of the peoples of the continent under the cover of anti-communist slogans.

ARTICLE REVIEWS U.S. DEBATE ON PRESIDENTIAL TERM

PM151056 Moscow TRUD in Russian 14 Aug 86 p 3

[Own correspondent A. Burmistenko dispatch under the "Readers Ask" rubric: "Could the U.S. President Stay for a Third Term?"]

[Excerpts] Washington, August -- [passage omitted] A question that is now the subject of lively discussion in the American press concerns the President's term of office. Under the current law no one can be U.S. President for more than two 4-year terms. Thus runs the 22d Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, which we ratified in 1951. It was a belated reaction by political opponents to the four consecutive victories won by the liberal Democrat Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

Times have changed now, however, and the White House is ruled by Ronald Reagan, the idol of the right-wing conservatives, who would very much like to see him head the administration for as long as possible. At Republican Party election rallies the right-wingers are increasingly chanting "Another 4 years!", as was the case recently in Miami and Dallas. And the most active loyalists are even trying to organize a "Ronald Reagan Third Term" movement. [passage omitted]

But what does the President himself think about this? He has more than once publicly opposed the 22d Amendment and come out in favor of a third term, but has always added diplomatically that he is not campaigning for it on his own behalf but on behalf of future candidates. Barbara Pardue, spokesperson for the Republican Party campaign organizing committee, says that Republicans hope that the President will agree to run for a third term. "There have been hesitant presidential candidates in the past," she said, "just as there have been hesitant brides. But as is well-known, hesitant brides often change their minds..."

Meanwhile supporters in the opposite camp are also stepping up their activity. They also favor abrogating the 22d Amendment but want to replace it with a different one which limits a president's office to one 6-year term. This is also being fought for by, among others, Griffin Bell, Herbert Brownell, William Simon, and Cyrus Vance, four formerly prominent political figures who cochair the national committee for a single 6-year presidency.

"With the present system of two 4-year terms," they write in THE NEW YORK TIMES, "the president's desire for reelection forms the basis of our incapacity to resolve complex, long-term national problems in both domestic and foreign policy." In 1963, John Kennedy told Senator Mansfield that, although he was aware of the futility of American intervention in Vietnam, he could not hope to be reelected if American troops were withdrawn. The Watergate scandal was directly bound up with Richard Nixon's desire to be reelected. Lyndon Johnson stated at the end of his office: "If the president knew from the outset that his office was clearly limited (to one term -- A.B.) and that the 'bell would ring' at a definite time, he would solve a number of problems that he would otherwise try to put off."

"All these examples show that important political decisions are often postponed as a result of the enormous pressure a campaign for reelection for a second term puts on presidents," the committee cochairmen write. "As a result foreign and domestic policy often suffer from a lack of consistency and predictability.

Adopting or repealing amendments to the U.S. Constitution is a complex process that sometimes takes decades. How the matter will fare in this case only time will tell.

REPORTAGE ON U.S. 1987 MILITARY BUDGET DEBATE

Congressional Discussion Noted

OW161249 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 15 Aug 86

[Boris Parkhomenko commentary; from the "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] Discussion on the U.S. military budget for the 1987 fiscal year is continuing in the U.S. Congress. Our commentary:

[Parkhomenko] Hello comrades. Voting on the budget has already taken place in both houses of the Congress. The upper house, the Senate, approved the amount of $295 billion.

The lower house, the House of Representatives agreed to allocate a little less, $292 billion, for the Pentagon.

The difference of three billion arose in connection with the House of Representatives' decision to freeze funds intended for the development of an ABM system that includes space-based elements. May I remind you that this system is a substantial and integral part of the so-called SDI, Strategic Defense Initiative of the United States.

Based on the doctrine that envisages the possibility of surviving and even winning in a large-scale nuclear conflict, the White House intends to create, as they say there, a space shield. This erroneous and essentially dangerous doctrine leads to even more dangerous and real consequences, the direct militarization of space, a new and deadly turn in the arms race.

The militarists' passion for the "star wars" game is far from popular with everybody in the United States.

During the debate on the military budget draft bill, Congressmen introduced over 90 amendments and this had led to a reduction of $25 billion in allocations for military spending compared with what was requested by the Defense Department. Now there is a new discrepancy in the Pentagon's future budget -- a reduction by another $3 billion.

Now a congressional conference committee will have to work out a compromise version of the draft bill. Whatever the outcome, the struggle for military funding reflects the growing dissatisfaction of the American public with the United States increasing expenditures for sustaining a rapid pace in the arms race.

SALT Issue Plays Role

LD160153 Moscow TASS in English 0117 GMT 16 Aug 86

[Text] Washington August 16 TASS -- The U.S. House of Representatives has adopted its own version of the 1987 draft military budget, allocating the Pentagon 286 billion dollars instead of 320 billion as requested by the White House.

The draft military bill, approved by the legislators, reflected wide displeasure felt by representatives of the Democratic Party in Congress over the Reagan administration's refusal to abide by provisions of the Soviet-American SALT-2 treaty.

An amendment to the draft law, adopted earlier, banned the allocation of funds for the deployment of nuclear armaments above the limits set by SALT-2.

Many congressmen emphasized during the debates that SALT-2 provisions met the interests of the U.S., while the administration's refusal to comply with them would complicate the international situation and block new major arms control accords.

Reagan 'Attacks' House Version

LD162107 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1810 GMT 16 Aug 86

[Text] Washington, 16 Aug (TASS) -- In his regular Saturday radio address to the nation, U.S. President Ronald Reagan has showered fierce attacks upon the House of Representatives, which approved a number of amendments to the bill on military allocations for 1987 that are opposed by the administration.

He has threatened to impose a veto on the bill, which includes a ban on testing antisatellite weapons, a halt to nuclear explosions above one kiloton, a refusal to allocate resources for the production of binary chemical weapons, and a freeze at this year's level on spending on Reagan's darling -- the "star wars" program. The President's displeasure has also been invoked by the congressmen's decision not to allocate resources for the prodution of strategic weapons, if it would lead to a violation of the provisions of the Soviet-U.S. SALT II treaty. "I will veto the bill, if it contains this kind of provisions," Reagan stated.

U.S. CONGRESS RECESSES FOLLOWING 'STORMY DEBATES

LD160642 Moscow TASS in English 0603 GMT 16 Aug 86

[Text] Washington August 16 TASS -- The U.S. Congress will now have its scheduled recess after a month of stormy debate on items on the agenda of the latest session of the supreme legislative authority of that country.

The most important of those questions was the military budget of the USA for the 1987 fiscal year beginning on October 1. The U.S. House of Representatives and Senate passed different bills on appropriations to the Pentagon. Both chambers have cut the 320 billion-request of the Reagan administration for appropriations, but the Senate decided to set aside for the Pentagon 295 billion and the House of Representatives -- 286 billion. It also voted that the U.S. Administration should adhere by the Soviet-American SALT-2 treaty abandoned by the White House, and for a ban on nuclear blasts with a yield of more than one kiloton. The Senate confined itself to calls for the observance of SALT-2 and for talks with the USSR on a ban on nuclear testing.

Unlike the Senate, the House included into the bill a ban on anti-satellite weapons testing, and declined appropriations on the production of chemical weapons. It has also cut by far more drastically than Senate the sum requested by the administration of Reagan's "star war" programme.

On the last day of its session, the Senate voted for the imposition of sanctions on the Republic of South Africa, which are, however, of a half-and-half character and are in the nature of a face-lifting exercise. The House of Representatives earlier declared for practically total ban of U.S. trade with the RSA. Yet, the White House is unhappy even about the type of sanctions proposed by the senators.

There were no differences between the two chambers on the question of the USA against Nicaragua. Both have decided to appropriate 100 million dollars on military aid to the contras, whom the White House wishes to use in order to try to overthrow Nicaragua's legitimate government.

SENATE AVERTS U.S. FINANCIAL 'BANKRUPTCY'

LD172052 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 17 Aug 86

[Commentary by political observer Valentin Zorin]

[Text] Hello comrades! Over the last days the leaders of the Washington administration have been in a state of extreme tension. The moment was approaching when the American Government may have had to declare itself bankrupt. The state treasury turned out to be empty, and funds for clearing the government's financial commitments had dried up.

It was in this connection that a special session of the Senate was convened that permitted the administration -- this is the prerogative of the senators -- urgently to borrow no more and no less than a quarter of a trillion dollars, thereby losing the gap that had formed in the American budget. Only with the aid of such an extraordinary measure did the financial bankruptcy of the government of the Republican Party come to be averted.

The American budget deficit arose as a result of the fact that for a number of years in succession, its expenditure part has considerably exceeded income. The Washington authorities are covering the breach that has been forming by putting out on to the market state securities at high interest rates. This means that peculiar state promissory notes are procured, at no small profit to themselves, by large banks, corporations and owners of multimillion dollar estates, including foreign ones, who in this way become creditors of the American state.

Just in interest on this debt, over the past year Washington has had to pay nearly $180 billion. The main cause of the American budget deficit -- and all specialists agree on this -- are excessive military expenditures. The burden of the arms race unleashed by the Reagan administration more and more manifestly outstrips the resources of the American economy. The burden is turning out to be too heavy. One or two people in Washington, while whipping up the spiral of the arms race, have not concealed that one of the aims of this is the intention to exhaust the Soviet Union economically.

It is becoming clear that such an immoral policy has turned out to be a boomerang that has struck the United States itself. In the ruling circles of Washington, they are now trying by all possible means to embellish the real situation in the American economy. In this, it is not only internal policy aims that are being pursued -- congressional elections are approaching -- but also foreign policy aims. The Washington politicians are continuing to cling to the illusion of exerting pressure on the Soviet Union, including economic pressure, and for this reason they are striving to hide their disorders. But there are circumstances and facts that cannot be hidden. Economic difficulties are among these. This is demonstrated by the critical events that have broken in recent days in the financial political spheres of Washington.

ARMY DEFECTOR VIEWS U.S. PLANS IN CENTRAL AMERICA

LD162054 Moscow TASS in English 2035 GMT 16 Aug 86

[Text] Havana August 16 TASS -- TASS correspondent Aleksandr Kanishchev reports:

Hugo Romeo Almeida, former U.S. Army officer who had served at a military base near Stuttgart,=West=Germany,=said=at=a=press=conference=for=Cuban=and=foreign correspondents here on Friday that he had asked for political asylum in Cuba because he disagreed with Washington's course of aggression in Central America.

At the Stuttgart military base, Almeida witnessed the mass-scale recruitment of American servicemen of Latin American extraction for service in Central America. He categorically rejected the invitation to participate in that program. According to him, the recruiting program in the U.S. Army is aimed at boosting considerably the number of Hispanic American servicemen in Central America by September 1987.

The task of these servicemen is to train military personnel who are not U.S. citizens. Almeida refused to go to Central America and began to be harassed.

He said that most commanding officers at the Stuttgart base were people with a background of the Vietnam war. They have the same mentality as those who involved the United States in that war. Racism is [word indistinct] strong in the U.S. Army. In particular, most of the commanding officers are white.

SENATE COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN LUGAR BEGINS ASIAN TOUR

LD171154 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 16 Aug 86

[Commentary by international affairs journalist Yevgeniy Osipovskiy]

[Text] Richard Lugar, chairman of the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee, today begins a 2-week tour of Asian countries. This visit by a high-ranking U.S. political figure follows a session of the South Pacific Forum held in Suva, the capital of Fiji, where the participants took new steps on the path to implementing the treaty, signed last year, on a nuclear-free zone in the South Pacific. As is known, the decisions made in Suva are in keeping with the recent Soviet peace initiatives aimed at saving the people of the Pacific from a military threat -- first and foremost, the nuclear threat. However, this line adopted by the countries of the region has turned out to be displeasing to the military circles in the West, above all, the United States, which would like to turn the Asia-Pacific Ocean region into an arena for military and political confrontation. And so their emissary is setting off on his trip.

After a short stop in Tokyo, Richard Lugar is first planning to visit the Philippines. This country is now eliciting the special interest of the United States. In an interview with REUTER before his trip, Richard Lugar noted that the Philippines must be at the center of U.S. policy in that region. Let me remind you that the fall of the anti-people Marcos regime opened up prospects for a galvanization of the antiwar movement in the Philippines. After all, the U.S. military bases Clark Field and Subic Bay are located there. The agreement on the leasing of these bases by the United States runs out in 1991.

After the Philippines , Richard Lugar is to meet with the prime ministers of Australia and New Zealand. The antinuclear policy of New Zealand, which banned ships with nuclear weapons on board and with atomic engines from entering its ports, provoked a harsh reaction from Washington. Recently, an increase in antiwar demonstrations by Australian peace supporters has also been noted. Suffice it to say that 102 municipal authorities in Australia have declared nuclear-free zones on their territory.

On the whole, the political processes underway in many Pacific ocean states indicate that the U.S. actions, aimed at a militarization of the Pacific Basin, do not enjoy the support of the people of the region. An effort to turn the Asia-Pacific Ocean region into an area of peace and cooperation is gaining more and more strength there. Thus the mission of the chairman of the U.S. Senate Foreign relations committee evidently runs counter to the hopes of the people of the region.

COMMENTARY EXAMINES U.S. ARMS SALES TO TAIWAN

OW151101 Moscow Television Service in Russian 0200 GMT 14 Aug 86

[Viktor Konnov comentary; From the "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] The Pentagon has informed the U.S. Congress about the forthcoming delivery to Taiwan of military hardware for updating its antisubmarine aircraft. Our commentary:

[Konnov] Hello comrades. The total amount of this deal is $260 million. In the words of a U.S. Defense Department spokesman, if the Congress approves it, Taiwan will sign a contract with the United States and will receive special electronic aviation equipment that will be on more than 30 antisubmarine aircraft.

As XINHUA reports, the Pentagon announced its intention to sell Taiwan new military equipment without considering China's position, which has invaribably opposed U.S. weapons sales to Taiwan.

Let me remind you that the Kuomintang regime in recent years has been modernizing and developing its military industry at an accelerated rate. While the island has a population of nearly 18 million people, the standing army numbers more than 460,000 officers and men, while the active reserve consists of nearly 1.2 million.

Washington plays an important role in the realization of Taipei's military program. This is despite an undertaking from the American side to gradually decrease, and in time to completely stop the delivery of arms to the Taiwan regime.

For all practical purpose, the American side is constantly violating this point of the American-Chinese joint communique of 17 August 1982. The United States is selling Taiwan more than $700 million worth of weapons annually. Furthermore, this level, in recent years, has remained practically unchanged. In qualitative terms, the United States is also realizing a program of modernizing the Armed Forces of Taiwan.

All this is simply explained: No matter how much U.S. President Reagan flirts with the PRC, his anticommunist convictions are nevertheless apparent. Since he considers the all of the socialist world to be an evil empire, the U.S. President is ready to arm all those who have as their goal the struggle against socialism. That is why Taipei confidently declares that the United States will remain the main supplier of weapons to Taiwan.

BEIJING MAYOR, DELEGATION ARRIVE IN MOSCOW

LD171254 Moscow TASS in English 1240 GMT 17 Aug 86

[Text] Moscow August 17 TASS — Today a delegation of the Beijing People's Government led by the Chinese capital's Mayor Chen Xitong has arrived in Beijing at the invitation of the Executive Committee of the Moscow Soviet (City Council).

STATISTICAL DELEGATION CONCLUDES VISIT

OW171225 Moscow Radio of Peace and Progress in Mandarin to China 0300 GMT 16 Aug 86

[Text] A delegation of the Soviet Central Statistical Administration headed by Korolev, chief of the administration, concluded its visit to China. The delegation came to China at the invitation of China's State Statistical Bureau. During its stay in China, the two sides exchanged views on important questions in socioeconomic and statistical work.

SINO-SOVIET SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION NOTED

OW170820 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1700 GMT 14 Aug 86

[Text] An official of China's State Science and Technology Commission has noted recent progress made in developing Sino-Soviet scientific and technological cooperation. He told CHINA DAILY that the two countries exchanged some 30 batches of experts from 1982 to 1985.

OFFICIAL SANGUINE ON SOVIET INDUSTRIAL EXHIBIT

OW171415 Moscow in Mandarin to China 0700 GMT 17 Aug 86

[Text] Comrade (Zhang Hongxian), secretary general of the Chinese Economic and Trade Exhibition delegation, said:

[Begin recording] I am convinced that after this exhibition we will be able to develop our trade next year and in the future. Of course, when Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Ryzhkov visited our exhibition, we discussed a number of projects such as building a thermos bottle plant in the Far East. I think that if those projects are implemented, we will have more contracts. [end recording]

Comrade (Zhang Hongxiang) believed that the Soviet exhibition which will be held in Beijing before long will achieve similar success.

[Begin recording] In December the Soviet Union will hold a Soviet industrial exhibition at our International Exhibition center in Beijing. At present many departments in Beijing have already made inquiries with the China Council for Promotion of International Trade about the items to be exhibited by the Soviet Union and the scale of the exhibition. They want to learn about the Soviet Union through the exhibition. There will also be many visitors. The exhibition will also be a success. In addition, the Soviet exhibition will open new prospects for trade in the future. [end recording]

MULATOV: NORMAL TIES WITH PRC IMPORTANT

OW141459 Moscow in Mandarin to China 0700 GMT 14 Aug 86

[Station observer Mulatov commentary]

[Text] Listeners and friends: This station has already reported the friendly meetings and talks between Comrade Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Vietnamese leader Truong Chinh and Mongolian leader Batmonh. During their talks they discussed Soviet-Vietnamese and Soviet-Mongolian relations and other urgent matters of strengthening international security in the Asian-Pacific region. The Soviet Union and Vietnam have reiterated their readiness to normalize relations with China. The political communique on the Soviet-Vietnamese summit stresses that normalization of relations with China is of great importance for improving the situation and strengthening peace in the Asian-Pacific region. The communique on the Soviet-Mongolian summit points out that strengthening unity and solidarity among socialist countries is of primary importance for their coordination in mapping out a policy to eliminate the threat of nuclear war and to strengthen universal peace.

In his commentary station observer Mulatov says: Unity and coordination among the socialist countries in Asia are important and absolutely essential for improving the situation in the Asian-Pacific region. Recently, bellicose imperialist elements have intensified their hazardous activies in this region. Without participation of the great Chinese people, it is impossible to achieve stability, to strengthen the foundation of peaceful coexistence among various countries, to establish and consolidate the security system, and to promote good-neighbor cooperation in this vast region. We do not say this out of civility, and still less are we trying to say a few polite words to China for political reasons. History itself has given the people of China and the Soviet Union an extremely important mission, and it has been illustrated on many occasions that the development of international events was determined in many aspects by the two socialist powers. It should be clearly noted that the Soviet people have been gratified not only by the recent marked improvement in Sino-Soviet relations but also by the success of the recent Sino-Mongolian talks which resulted in the signing of a consular agreement. It is common sense that the better the relations among the socialist countries, the firmer the international position of socialism and the slimmer the possibility of sabotage by the imperialists. We are not afraid to face the truth -- imperialist strategists are adept at taking advantage of any pending cases in the mutual relations among socialist countries. Let's take the pending problem in the relations between China and Vietnam as an example. Taking advantage of this situation, the imperialists have intensified military tension in Southeast Asia. The Soviet Union has openly indicated its concern for the restoration of dialogue between Chinese and Vietnamese comrades for the purpose of eliminating unnecessary mutual suspicion and distrust between the two socialist neighbors. Mediation of the Cambodian issue and promotion of good-neighborly relations in Southeast Asia hinge, to a large extent, on normalized relations between China and Vietnam.

In his Vladivostok speech Comrade Gobachev said: The present opportunity is very good. All of Asia needs it very much.

Listeners, the Soviet Union, Vietnam, and fraternal Laos and Cambodia actively support the proposal for turning Southeast Asia into a zone of peace and of good-neighborly cooperation. The Soviet Union and Vietnam hold that normalization of relations with China is of great importance for improving the situaton in the Asian-Pacific region.

ARTICLE MARKS KOREAN LIBERATION FROM JAPAN

PM151359 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 15 Aug 86 Second Edition p 3

[Yu. Lugovskoy article: "The Korean People's Just Cause"]

[Text] August 15 is the day of Korea's liberation from the Japanese aggressors. The path to freedom was long and hard. For nearly 40 years the Koreans languished under the colonial yoke. But even then they were not alone. "In the darkest years of Japanese domination," Comrade Kim Il-song said, "we turned our gaze with hope toward the land of socialism, and that hope was realized. In August 1945 the mighty Soviet Army routed the Japanese Kwantung Army and liberated Korea. We will preserve through the ages our gratitude to the Soviet Union -- our liberator."

However, whereas North Korea gained peace and freedom, another fate lay in store for the population of South Korea. American imperialism and its henchmen, having installed themselves in Seoul, set a course of splitting the country and began to nurture criminal plans to encroach on the socialist gains of the people of North Korea. Although the aggression unleashed against the DPRK in 1950 failed, southern Korea remained under the heel of the Pentagon and its agents.

For its part, the People's Korea has invariably sought to implement the historical aspirations of all the Koreans — the country's peaceful unification. The DPRK put forward a far-reaching plan for lessening tension on the peninsula, a plan which provides for tuning the peninsula into a nuclear-free zone and replacing the Korean armistice agreement with a peace agreement. The list of measures proposed also includes the drafting of a declaration on nonaggression between North and South and the creation of a democratic confederation as a result of talks between the two sides. Pyongyang also declared its readiness to hold tripartite talks between military representatives of the DPRK, South Korea, and the United States. Here it would be possible to discuss such questions as the cessation of military maneuvers and the reduction of numbers of troops and arms on the Korean peninsula. It is quite obvious that given the mutual desire, such a dialogue could lead to the relaxation of tension of the peninsula.

Speaking in Vladivostok, M.S. Gorbachev said: "The possibility exists of not only lifting the dangerous tension from the Korean peninsula, but also beginning to advance along the path of resolving the national problem of the entire Korean people. If you proceed on the basis of true Korean interests, there is no sensible reason for avoiding the serious dialogue proposed by the DPRK."

Naturally, considerable difficulties and obstacles lie ahead because of the accretions of past years. But it is already clear to everyone that as far as the DPRK is concerned there is no shortage of goodwill and desire to confirm the sincerity of its intentions with actions. What about Seoul and Washington? They are not yet willing to respond in kind to these positive steps. How can this be explained? Is not the explanation that their implementation would destroy all the pretexts which Washington uses to justify its refusal to withdraw American troops from southern Korea?

Military preparations in South Korea are provocative not only with regard to the DPRK. Since the proclamation of the theory of "neoglobalism" American staffs have clearly been working toward the use of southern Korea as a bridgehead for a "limited nuclear war" on the broadest scale within Asia. This is confirmed by the Pentagon's intention of pulling together in the Far East a military triangle linking Washington, Seoul, and Tokyo.

The dangerous nature of such calculations makes it still more urgent to take steps to avert the threat and to normalize the Far East situation. That is why the DPRK's proposal on creating a nuclear-free zone in the Korean peninsula and other initiatives merit the broadest support. They have great positive potential and rank among the intiatives whose implementation, taken together, could lead to the strengthening of the multifaceted system of security in the Asian-Pacific region, as the Soviet Union consistently advocates. For the sake of these common goals, Soviet people will do everything to strengthen friendship and cooperation with the DPRK.

JAPAN DEFENSE PAPER SHOWS 'ANTI-SOVIET TREND'

OW151058 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1000 GMT 14 Aug 86

[Commentary by military observer Nikolayev]

[Text] This year's defense white paper compiled by the Defense Agency [DA] and approved by the Japanese Government has been published recently. In view of this, Military Observer Nikolayev states the following:

This year's defense white paper is characterized by its particularly bellicose tone and strong anti-Soviet trend. The authors attempt to sway their Japanese readers to the idea that the threat Japan faces comes from the USSR and that the USSR is making preparations for [words indistinct] Japan and also to criticize the USSR for aiming at military supremacy.

In talking about the military threat and supremacy, let us not cite various statistics but quote an early July YOMIURI SHIMBUN interview with Armitage, U.S. assistant secretary of defense. Touching on the U.S.-USSR strategic balance in Asia in this interview, Assistant Secretary Armitage frankly admitted that the U.S. holds supremacy and stated that U.S. supremacy depends on numerous military bases built in various countries in the vicinity of the USSR and on task forces of aircraft carriers and submarines that can operate freely in the Pacific Ocean.

In this way, facts have been studied quite explicitly. However, contrary to this explicitness, the authors of the white paper have pointed out Soviet supremacy. Moreover, conjectures not based on facts have been used as the basis for Japan's military policy and for its further military buildup. It is quite likely that the limits on military funding based on the 1976 defense program outline will be surpassed. In the past targets for military buildup outlined in DA programs, we can notice the changes in the peace-loving assertions of the Japanese Government. Even these targets are viewed as insufficient in the current white paper. Thus, the DA has once again confirmed the policy of militarization and of turning Japan into a military power.

What will the implementation of the policies set forth in the defense white paper signify? Of course, it will never signify the strengthening of Japan's security as the authors of the white paper have emphasized throughout. On the contrary, it signifies the aggravation of instability in all of Asia. Japan's consistent military buildup is becoming one of the major factors in dealing with the balance of military capability. The white paper is written as if the USSR had offset this balance. In the current situation, it can be stated that Japan's military buildup is an attempt to offset the military balance in favor of the United States. This can only increase the possibility of military confrontation in the Far East and lead to the aggravation of tension and the military threat.

What then has caused the Japanese Government, under the conjecture of the Soviet threat, to adopt a military policy that runs counter to its national interests? It is quite appropriate at this point to recall that the military buildup program envisages the procurement of a large quantity of expensive weapons, including F-15 fighters and P-3C antisubmarine aircraft. In one point, this year's defense white paper is different from those published in past years. The white paper this year fails to mention the issue concerning a 1 percent of GNP ceiling on defense spending. This indicates that greater funds will be appropriated for military spending. Directly concerned with this issue are over 100 major Japanese weapon manufacturers, including Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Hitachi Zosen Corporation, and Ishikawajima-Harima Heavy Industries. Japan's orders for military supplies amounted to more than 1.1 trillion yen in 1985. What will the future prospects be? In the United States, there seems to be no limit to the avarice of businessmen dealing in lethal weapons. The journal "ASIAN WEEK" reported in July this year that Japan's space and aviation industrial circles wanted to obtain a license for manufacturing high-level jet-fighters named FSX which is reportedly equipped with a secret system, Stealth, that can avoid radar detection.

It can be learned from the new defense white paper that the prospects for equipping the Japanese forces with more and more dangerous and lethal weapons have become utterly realistic. The policy implemented in the new document, on the Japanese Government's military policy is to appropriate increased funds for more sophisticated lethal weapons.

PROGRAM VIEWS JAPAN'S INCREASED MILITARIZATION

LD151622 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 15 Aug 86

[From "The World Today" program presented by Dmitriy Biryukov]

[Text] The Soviet initiatives concerning the Pacific Ocean region put forward by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev in his Vladivostok speech, are being widely discussed throughout the world. Sensible politicians, public figures and political observers are noting the constructiveness and timeliness of these proposals. All the more surprising, therefore, are the stances of those circles in certain countries in the Pacific Ocean basin that are pretending not to have noticed the USSR's new initiatives. In this respect it is interesting to see an article just published in THE WASHINGTON POST about plans for joint U.S.-Japanese maneuvers in the Pacific Ocean basin. In this year alone, Japan's self-defense forces will take part in 15 joint maneuvers, including major exercises involving land forces: "Keen Edge" and "Orient Shield." This testifies to the fact that Japan's ruling circles are caving in under pressure from the Washington administration, which is stubbornly striving to make Japan increase its military spending and share with the United States its considerable economic achievements, including those directly related to the military sphere. It must be said that Japan takes prt in multilateral naval exercises together with Australia, Canada and other Pacific ocean states. Naturally, the United States also takes part in all these exercises. Analyzing joint U.S.-Japanese plans, military observers emphasize that the United States is attempting to force Japan to develop its military doctrine in such a way that the country's Navy could implement what they call a forward defense strategy and pressure the Soviet Navy and Soviet bases in the northern section of the Pacific Ocean.

One cannot help but admit that this is a considerably more realistic explanation of U.S. objectives than nebulous statements to the effect that it intends to help the Japanese to supplement its own defense.

GORBACHEV RECEIVES ENVOY WITH GANDHI MESSAGE

PM180831 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Aug 86 First Edition p 1

[Text] Moscow TASS August 15 — Mikhail Gorbachev received 15 August Triloki Nath Kaul, India's ambassador to the USSR, who handed him a personal message from Rajiv Gandhi, prime minister of the Republic of India.

The profound exchange of views took place between the two sides on topical problems connected with friendly Soviet-Indian contacts and ties and on other major problems of present-day world politics, including those connected with the termination of the arms race, and with security and cooperation in the Pacific region. The meeting was held in an atmosphere of mutual understanding and heartfelt respect which are typical of Soviet-Indian relations.

PARTY DELEGATION MEETS INDIAN VICE PRESIDENT

LD152124 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0600 GMT 15 Aug 86

[Text] Indian Vice President Ramaswamy Venkataraman, has received a delegation of the Soviet public headed by Suleyman Bayram Tatliyev, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium deputy chairman. The delegation is in Delhi to participate in the festivities marking today's 15th anniversary of the Peace, Friendship and Cooperation Treaty between the USSR and India and the 39th anniversary of India's independence. A warm and friendly conversation has taken place. The vice president gave a high appraisal of the USSR's peace-loving foreign policy course and emphasized the importance of the recent Soviet peace proposals set out in the speech which Comrade Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary recently delivered in Vladivostok.

MOSCOW MEETING MARKS INDIAN TREATY ANNIVERSARY

PM151431 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Aug 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Anniversary"]

[Text] Soviet people are sincerely pleased by the steady development of good-neighborly relations and multilateral cooperation between the USSR and India. They warmly welcome India's success in economic and cultural developmenmt. This was stated on 13 August in Moscow at a solemn meeting of representatives of the capital's people. The meeting was dedicated to the 15th anniversary of the USSR-Indian treaty of peace, friendship, and cooperation and the 39th anniversary of Indian independence.

The presidium included P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; G. Pallayev, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; V.K. Gusev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; representatives of party, soviet, and public organizations; and Indian guests.

The speaker, M.S. Kapitsa, USSR deputy foreign minister, noted that the conclusion of the treaty has played an important role in the history of Soviet-Indian ties. [paragraph continues]

It has served as a firm foundation for the dynamic development of these ties and for the intensification of multilateral, mutually advantageous cooperation between the two countries. The international significance of the treaty as an important factor of peace and stability in the Asian continent and of the growing collaboration between the USSR and India in the world arena and in the struggle to eliminate the threat of nuclear war is exceptionally great. This was noted in the recent speech in Vladivostok by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, who said that friendly relations between the USSR and India are a stabilizing principle on an international scale.

In their speeches Bali Ram Bhagat, head of a Friends of the Soviet Union Society delegation and society chairman; Deve Gouda, head of a Indian-Soviet Cultural Society delegation; and Triloki Nath Kaul, Indian ambassador to the USSR, said that the treaty had made a significant contribution to India's economic development. Cooperation with the USSR had helped their country to progress along the path of economic independence. The Indian people were deeply grateful to the Soviet people for this and valued their friendship with them.

GOVERNMENT SENDS INDIAN INDEPENDENCE GREETINGS

PM151543 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Aug 86 First Edition p 1

[Text] To His Excellency Mr Zail Singh, president of the Republic of India

His Excellency Mr Rajiv Gandhi, prime minister of the Republic of India

On the 39th anniversary of independence allow us to convey to you and through you to the government and people of friendly India hearty congratulations from the Soviet people and leadership.

The gaining of independence by the great Indian people was an important success for the national liberation movement in Asia, which created prerequisites for the country's advance along the path of national revival and progress. Over the years of independent development, the Indian people have achieved impressive successes in improving the economy and culture and developing the country's science and technology. India enjoys deserved prestige in the world arena and is making a substantial contribution to common efforts to strengthen peace and the peoples' security, eliminate the threat of nuclear war, halt the arms race on earth, and prevent the militarization of space.

It is a source of deep satisfaction that the traditionally friendly relations and multifaceted cooperation between the USSR and India are distinguished by a high level of development, deep trust, and mutual understanding. Soviet-Indian ties are growing with each passing year and are becoming an increasingly favorable factor in present-day international relations.

We express confidence that the relations of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and India will continue to develop and strengthen in the interests of our countries' peoples and for the benefit of world peace and mankind's progress.

We wish you, Mr President and Mr Prime Minister, good health and success and we wish the friendly Indian people progress and prosperity.

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

The USSR Council of Ministers

DRA'S KARMAL CITED ON 'UNDECLARED WAR'

LD151954 Moscow TASS in English 1929 GMT 15 Aug 86

[Text] Kabul August 15 TASS -- The undeclared war unleashed against revolutionary Afghanistan by the imperialist and reactionary forces has resulted in numerous casualties and enormous material damage. This has been stated by Babrak Karmal, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, chairman of the Revolutionary Council of Afghanistan.

Speaking Thursday over the national radio and television in connection with the religious holiday started in the country, he said that all the Afghan patriots should close up their ranks in order to put an end to bloodshed on the basis of national reconciliation and to heal the wounds caused by foreign interference.

Touching upon the present-day international situation, Babrak Karmal pointed out that the attempts of world imperialism, with the U.S. imperialism at the head, to secure for itself military-strategic superiority over socialist countries had resulted in the perceptible heightening of tension and the aggravation of the menace of a nuclear war.

Babrak Karmal expressed high appreciaition of the peaceful Soviet initiatives and emphasized that the Afghan people fully supported the policy of the Soviet Union aimed at removing the threat of a worldwide military conflict which could lead to the destruction of human civilization.

Democratic Afghanistan, he continued, has invariably adhered in its foreign policy to the principles of peaceful coexistence, good neighbourly relations and cooperation among states.

Babrak Karmal urged the Afghan people who happen to be away from their motherland to return home and to take part in the nationwide building of a new just society. The People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and the Afghan Government will do their utmost for ensuring the necessary conditions for life and labour to those who return home.

In conclusion Babrak Karmal congratulated all the Afghan people, both living in Afghanistan and abroad, as well as the peoples of Iran and Pakistan, on the occasion of the "Ide Kurban" holiday.

LAOS' SOUPHANOUVONG STOPS OVER IN MOSCOW

PM151509 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Aug 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "On the Way Home"]

[Text] Souphanouvong, member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party (LPRP) Central Committee Politburo, president of the Lao People's Democratic Republic (LPDR), and chairman of the Lao Supreme People's Council, stopped over in Moscow on 13 August on his way from Budapest to Vientiane.

He was met at the airport by G.P. Pallayev, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, other officials, and also T. Khaikhamphithoun, LPDR ambassador to the USSR.

BIRYUKOV ON PALAU COURT RULING IMPLICATIONS

LD151734 Moscow TASS in English 1605 GMT 15 Aug 86

[Text] Moscow August 15 TASS — By TASS political news analyst Askold Biryukov:

The ambitions of U.S. militarist quarters, which are turning the Pacific zone into a scene of military-political confrontation and stockpiling nuclear arms there, received yet another moral blow when the Supreme Court of Palau ruled that the agreement on so-called free association with the United States, foisted on that tiny insular country in the west Pacific by Washington, was illegal.

Court President Robert Gibson said the agreement contradicted Palau's 1980 Constitution because it effectively allowed the Pentagon to bring nuclear weapons to the Palau Islands on ships and aircraft, while the constitution did not provide for such a right for foreign powers and prohibited the testing and storage of nuclear munitions in Palau.

The 17th session of the South Pacific Forum in Suva, which is capital of Fiji, another insular state in the south Pacific, several days ago reaffirmed the determination of its member countries and territories to proclaim the region a nuclear-free zone.

The Forum adopted documents, which it suggested all nuclear powers should sign, urging compliance with the basic principles of a nuclear-free zone as formulated in the Rarotonga Treaty signed a year ago and in the protocols to it and also calling not to use nuclear weapons inside the zone and not to threaten anybody with or test nuclear weapons there.

The decisions taken by the South Pacific Forum and the Supreme Court in Palau, which has reaffirmed the country's anti-nuke constitution, are very significant because what is at issue is making a vast territory stretching practically from American shores to Australia nuclear-free.

The Rarotonga Treaty banned the possession, storage and testing of nuclear weapons and the dumping of radioactive wastes in the nuclear-free zone it declared.

As the threat of war in the region has been growing, both decisions have special importance. It is an open secret that Western powers would like to continue freely using the region in their strategic plans and conducting nuclear tests there, as France is doing.

It is not surprising that in Washington they are pretending that the South Pacific Forum's decisions do not concern them.

U.S. official quarters are increasingly afraid, according to the AFRIQUE-ASIE magazine, that "anti-nuclear infection will hit the entire Pacific" where there are some 200 military bases and facilities, including nuclear weapons stockpiles.

The mounting anti-nuclear sentiments in the Pacific countries will, however, have to be reckoned with and New Zealand's example bears this out.

In the Soviet Union efforts by the countries of the region to turn it into a nuclear-free zone are welcomed. The USSR has called on other nuclear powers to guarantee its status either unilaterally or multilaterally.

"We are for raising a barrier in the way of the proliferation and buildup of nuclear weapons in Asia and the Pacific," Mikhail Gorbachev said recently in Vladivostok.

AFONIN ON PACIFIC FORUM ANTI-NUCLEAR CALL

OW161401 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1000 GMT 14 Aug 86

[Afonin commentary]

[Excerpts] Listeners, the 13-nation South Pacific Forum wound up its conference the other day in Suva, capital of Fiji. In this connection, Radio Moscow commentator Afonin makes the following comments:

The conference took important measures to establish a nuclear-free South Pacific Zone. A communique issued a call to nuclear powers to cease nuclear tests and stop dumping nuclear waste in the oceans of the world. One year ago, the 13 nations made a declaration, at their meeting, calling for a ban on the production, deployment, and testing of nuclear weapons in their expansive region. At the recent meeting, the participants adopted a final-version protocol, which further develops the concept of a treaty for a nuclear-free South Pacific. The 13 South Pacific nations thus expressed the desire to end any moves to turn their region into a site for nuclear tests and to completely free the South Pacific from nuclear arms. This was strongly demanded by the representatives of the Solomon Islands, the Vanuatu Republic, and Papua New Guinea. The governments of these countries expressed the hope that ships and airplanes carrying nuclear arms would be prohibited from passing through the nuclear-free zone. [passage omitted]

The peoples in Asia call for establishing nuclear-free zones. This is because they do not want to turn into U.S. nuclear [words indistinct]. The Soviet people understand and sympathize with this sentiment of the Asian peoples.

In his Vladivostok speech, General Secretary Gorbachev said the Soviet Union supported the declaration for a nuclear-free South Pacific zone and called on all nuclear powers, singlehandedly or jointly, to guarantee this declaration. In this speech, General Secretary Gorbachev put forth the task of preventing expansion and reinforcement of nuclear arms in Asia and the Pacific region. This provides a clear reply to occasional criticism that the Soviet Union is maneuvering to expand its military influence in Asia.

Lastly, we would like to mention that the Soviet Union has been following the same policy in its relations with Japan. Several years ago, the Soviet Union already expressed to Japan that it would guarantee the nonuse of nuclear arms against Japan if the latter gives firm assurances that it would abide by the three nonnuclear principles.

To our regret, however, there is substantial evidence to our belief that Japan's three nonnuclear principles have been violated by the United States. Sooner or later, the Japanese Government will become aware that U.S. nuclear weapons and their delivery devices have actually been driving Japan into a very fragile position. It is necessary for the benefit of the peoples of Japan and other countries as soon as possible to participate in the process of creating a comprehensive Asian security system, based on peace-loving spirit, not war capabilities. The antinuclear movement in various Pacific nations clearly shows that only this security plan has bright future prospects.

LOMONOSOV RECEIVES BURMESE TU DELEGATION

PM121352 Moscow TRUD in Russian 9 Aug 86 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Friendly Visit"]

[Text] A Workers Organization of Burma delegation headed by organization deputy chairman (U Chzhi Teyn), which is in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the AUCCTU, has been received at the Palace of Labor by AUCCTU Deputy Chairman V.G. Lomonosov.

The AUCCTU and Workers Organization of Burma representatives exchanged information on trade union organizations' activity and discussed a number of topical problems of mutual interest. The conversation took place in a friendly atmosphere.

On 8 August the Workers Organization of Burma representatives visited the V.I. Lenin mausoleum and toured Moscow.

At the training and methodological center of the Moscow City Trade Union Council the members of the Workers Organization of Burma delegation familiarized themselves with the organization of the training of trade union cadres.

ISRAELI CONSULAR NEGOTIATIONS BEGIN IN HELSINKI

LD180720 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 0500 GMT 18 Aug 86

[Excerpt] This morning Israel and the Soviet Union start 2 days of negotiations in Helsinki over consular relations. This is the first official contact for 19 years between nations. The agenda for the talks was still open yesterday evening. Israel announced that it wants to take up the position of Jews in the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union, on the other hand, wants to concentrate on consular relations and the property of the Russian Orthodox Church in Israel. The talks start at 1000 [0700 GMT] in the offices of the Council of State [valtioneuvoston linnassa]. [passage omitted]

First Round Ends

LD181022 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finish 0930 GMT 18 Aug 86

[Text] Israel and the Soviet Union have begun their first official talks for 19 years. The talks started a couple of hours ago in the Council of State bulding in Helsinki, half an hour later than previously announced. The reason for the delay was not announced. The first round of talks ended about half an hour ago. The delegations are reported to have held an initial exchange of views. Israel's delegation is led by the country's former ambassador to Finland Yeguda Horam, currently head of the Israeli Foreign Ministry's East European department.

Also, arriving in Helsinki yesterday was the Israeli Foreign Ministry's second highest official, Hanan Bar-On. His task has not been announced.

The members of the Soviet delegation are Genrykh Plikhin and Nikolay Tikhomirov. Awaiting the arrival of the delegations at the Council of State offices was a group of 47 Israeli travelers. They sang an Israeli song and demanded in a chorus that the Soviet Union allow Jews to emigrate. However, the group continued with their scheduled tour before the arrival of the delegations.

Reciprocal Visits Reported

TA170940 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 17 Aug 86 pp 1, 2

[Report by 'Aqiva Eldar and Dani'el Dagan]

[Excerpt] Shortly after the preparatory talks in Helsinki which begin tomorrow, a Soviet delegation will arrive in Israel and an Israeli Foreign Ministry delegation will leave for Moscow. The Soviet representatives to the Helsinki talks have already made it clear their government did not give them permission to discuss non-consular matters; after all, it was for consular reasons that they asked to visit Israel. The Israeli representatives responded by saying that they were instructed by their government to present the problem of free emigration, the distressing matter of the prisoners of Zion, and the anti-Zionist propaganda during the talks. [paragraph continues]

Jerusalem, however, does not expect that as a result of this, discussions will be held on these matters; rather, the delegations will probably straight away get down to concluding technical details connected with the Soviet delegation's visit to Israel, for which reason the meeting in Helsinki was convened.

Today Yitzhaq Shalaf, a representative of the Foreign Ministry's Claims Department, will join the Israeli delegation.

Differences of opinion between the two delegations emerged over the extent of media coverage. The Soviets wanted the talks to be given a routine character and to be held in one of the Finnish Foreign Ministry buildings. The Israelis demanded that the talks be held in a hotel on the outskirts of Helsinki to emphasize that the talks were direct ones, and not under the aegis of the Finnish Government, which represents Soviet interests in Israel. While Israel sent Ehud Gol, assistant spokesman of the Foreign Ministry, to handle the wide media coverage, the Soviets announced that they would object to press and television photographers photographing the meeting and even the opening of the discussions, as is usually the case in talks of this kind.

In Jerusalem it is expected that on the eve of the Reagan-Gorbachev summit, the Soviets will make a gesture and release several prisoners of Zion. [passage omitted]

LAPIN: ISRAEL MAINTAINING 'TENSION' IN LEBANON

LD161545 Moscow World Service in English 1310 GMT 16 Aug 86

[Text] Reports from the Middle East invariably contain the word tension. That is followed, writes our commentator Valentin Lapin, by frequent facts about new damage and casualties. Explosions continue in Lebanon: a car bomb explosion occurred in a busy street in East Beirut -- 15 persons were killed. Before that in a car bomb explosion in West Beirut the lives of a score of passers-by were claimed. Still earlier a van was blasted in the eastern, Christian, section of the city, and before that a similar explosion took place in the western, Muslim, section. This looks as if someone has been playing with explosives in both sections of Beirut. The people responsible for the blasts are apparently interested in instigating communal strife within Lebanon.

The Arab press says directly that the blasts, the destabilization of the situation in Lebanon, play into the hands of Israel which is acting along the divide and rule principle. Other quarters also benefit from all this. A reminder is made that the biggest truck bomb explosion that took about 100 lives was staged last year in West Beirut by United States CIA agents. It's noted that the current series of car bomb explosions is taking place at a time when efforts are being made for an internal stabilization in Lebanon. Tel Aviv is accused of whipping up the tension with the help of its agents. Israel acts independently too, which is shown for example by the recent air raid on the Lebanese city of Baalbek.

Israel maintains tension not only in Lebanon but in the rest of the region. It continues the occupation of the Arab land seized in 1967 and refuses to recognize the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination and independence.

One can say that Israel and the forces backing it, which are thus trying to reach their egoistic and imperial goals, are to blame for the death of absolutely innocent people in the streets of Beirut; for the victims and sufferings of the Lebanese and Palestinian people; for the atmosphere of enmity, violence, and terror that persists in the Middle East.

SHEFTUNOV CONDEMNS 'ANTI-SOVIET HYSTERIA' IN HAJJ

NC160813 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1600 GMT 15 Aug 86

[Igor Sheftunov commentary]

[Text] A very large number of pilgrims are visiting Saudi Arabia on the occasion of 'Id al-Adha, and thousands of Muslims are making the pilgrimage to Mecca. Unfortunately, there are also those who go to Mecca as pilgrims, not to perform any religious duties, but to use the hajj to achieve their own unsightly political ends.

According to an IRNA report, a group of recent arrivals in Mecca organized a gathering with anti-Soviet slogans. (?Why are) the flames of anti-Soviet hysteria being fanned, and our country portrayed as the enemy of Islam in this city holy to all the world's Muslims? Whose objectives are served by this?

Obviously, those Soviet citizens who are followers of Islam have every right in their own country to perform their religious duties and to make the pilgrimage as well. Realistic Islamic leaders who have visited the Soviet Union admit this. (Sa'id Baraka Shamsuddaula), owner of the Bangladesh-based ISLAM IN THE CONTEMPORARY WORLD, is an example. In his speech at the international Islamic symposium in Dushanbe, the capital of the Tajik SSR, he declared: After my stay in this country, and in flourishing Tajikstan, I am convinced that Muslims have a very good life here. They enjoy all the benefits of civilization, have access to schools and free medical care, and do not suffer from unemployment.

(Shamsuddaula) pointed out: The Soviet Union is not an Islamic country. However, it is quite obvious that the opportunities and rights which the Soviet Government gives Muslims are things that Muslims elsewhere are deprived of.

The imperialists and their associates in the East fear the reality of life in the Soviet Union and the status of Muslims there. As a result, they slander our country to mask the truth. The imperialists and reactionaries are particulary enraged by the undeniable truth that the Soviet Union persistently supports those countries trying to consolidate their independence and carry out reforms to the benefit of the masses. The Soviet Union has close, friendly relations with Algeria, Syria, Democratic Yemen, and other Islamic countries moving toward progress and development. Life itself shows ever more clearly who the friends and enemies of the Muslim people are. As Libya's (Al-Mawqif) said, nations that fight for freedom and independence, and against oppression and injustice always enjoy the support and assistance of the Soviet Union. The United States, in contrast, has always destroyed Islam's holy (?shrines) and has (?dealt blows) to its prestige through force of arms in virtually every Arab and Islamic country.

The U.S. imperialists' armed aggression against Libya, Israel's occupation of Arab Palestinian territory with American backing, and Washington's undeclared war on the Afghan people -- all these and many other (?crimes) justly enrage people throughout the world and particulary in the Islamic countries. The imperialists and their associates, in an effort to divert the attention of the Muslim people from their own crimes, publish and disseminate anti-Soviet slander. By fanning the flames of anti-Sovietism in the Islamic states, they hope to prevent the expansion of cooperation between these countries and the Soviet Union -- the trustworthy ally of all peoples defending their independence and freedom. It was to achieve this goal that the imperialists and reactionaries used even the hajj -- this religious duty -- in the service of their sinister and unsightly ends.

U.S. INTERFERES, SEEKS 'BRIDGEHEAD' IN CHAD

LD151910 Moscow in English to Africa 1700 GMT 15 Aug 86

[Text] The deputy chief of staff of the United States Armed Forces in Europe, [General] Richard Lawson, has visited the capital of Chad where he has held talks with the head of the pro-Western regime Hissein Habre. The UPI news agency reports that Ndjamena officials have refused to give the details of the meeting. A statement following the visit only said that the two sides confirmed a friendly and fruitful character of relations between the United States and Chad.

Commenting on Lawson's visit, political observers describe it as another step towards drawing Chad into the sphere of activities of the United States and NATO and creating a strong point there for destabilizing the situation in neighboring countries, above all in Libya. Washington has been (?nurturing) plans for turning Chad into a bridgehead of aggression for a long time already.

According to the Western press, as early as 1981 the American Central Intelligence Agency began preparations for the overthrow of the Transitional Government of National Unity formed in 1979 with the assistance of the Organization of African Unity. For this purpose about $10 million were granted to Habre. In 1983 and earlier this year the United States managed to instigate France to armed intervention in Chad.

Washington is constantly expanding its interference in the conflict in Chad. What it likes about Chad most of all is that its geographical position is suitable for controlling a vast and strategically important zone, including the oil rich areas of the Middle East. This year alone American military aid to the Habre regime is to amount to $16 million. Chad is continuously receiving weapons and military equipment including Hawk and Redeye missiles and radar equipment. There are dozens of American advisers in the regime's armed forces and security service. The construction of a French air base is now in full swing in Ndjamena. The United States will also have access to the base. At the same time Washington has launched intensive intelligence work in that part of Africa, making use of bugging and spy satellites.

STEBANOV VIEWS P.W. BOTHA POLICY SPEECH

MB142012 Moscow in English to Southern Africa 1800 GMT 14 Aug 86

[Eugene Stebanov commentary]

[Text] Now an opinion from Radio Moscow's Eugene Stebanov about the statement made by the South African president, Pieter Botha, at the congress of the National Party in Durban:

First of all, Pieter Botha said his government would not commit suicide and would not meet the demands by the international community for abolishing apartheid. It follows from his speech that the policy pursued by the South African ruling quarters will combine certain reforms, which can change little if anything in the life of the African population, with harsh suppression of dissent of any kind.

The president described the pseudoindependent bantustans as a symbol of freedom in South Africa and made understood that the policy of forming reservations for the blacks in the country would be continued in the future.

What's more, the so-called rights vested in the puppet authorities in the bantustan territories will now be given to the municipal bodies of African industrial townships. As for the participation of the black population in administering the country, the South African president noted that the only possible form was a certain national council to include African conciliators. It means to say that if we stop to think about the promised reforms, we can easily notice that the indigenous population of South Africa will be still denied the right to run their country.

CPSU DELEGATION ATTENDS CONGOLESE FESTIVITIES

LD151725 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1246 GMT 15 Aug 86

[Excerpts] Brazzaville, 15 Aug (TASS) — The People's Republic of the Congo has solemnly marked the 23d anniversary of the revolution. A military parade and demonstration of the working people held in the Congo capital marked this notable date. Demonstrators marched past the platforms on which were seated the leaders of the Congolese Workers' Party (CWP) and the government of the Republic, headed by Denis Sassou-Nguesso, chairman of the CWP Central Committee. Among the guests of honor is a CPSU delegation headed by M.G. Voropayev, CPSU Central Committee member and CPSU Central Committee Control Committee deputy chairman.

SENEGAL ASSEMBLY LEADER RECEIVED IN MOSCOW

PM150929 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Aug 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Guests From Senegal"]

[Text] A conversation with a National Assembly delegation from the Republic of Senegal, headed by L. da Costa, deputy chairman of the assembly, was held in the USSR Supreme Soviet on 13 August.

Information was exchanged on the structure and basic directions of activity by the two countries' supreme organs of state power.

When discussing topical problems of international life, L. da Costa highly appraised the Soviet Union's constructive initiatives aimed at banning nuclear weapon tests, preventing an arms race in space, and ending the arms race on earth, as well as radically reducing and subsequently eliminating nuclear arsenals. The Soviet program for ensuring comprehensive international security, he said, takes the interests of all countries into account.

It was stressed that further development of USSR-Senegal interparliamentary contacts will contribute to deepening friendly Soviet-Senegalese ties in various spheres.

Participating in the conversation were: A.E. Voss, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Council of Nationalities; USSR Supreme Soviet deputies V.G. Lomonosov, N.I. Maslennikov, and Ye. I. Perventsev; senior officials of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; other officials; and also P.A. Sane, Senegalese ambassador to the USSR.

Delegation Departs

LD141657 Moscow TASS in English 1619 GMT 14 Aug 86

[Text] Moscow August 14 TASS — Today a delegation of the National Assembly of the Senegalese Republic headed by Louis da Costa, vice president of the National Assembly, departed from the Soviet Union. It stayed here on an official visit at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet. At the airport the delegation was seen off by Avgust Voss, chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and other officials.

TASS CITES DOS SANTOS DENUNCIATION OF U.S.

LD181001 Moscow TASS in English 0827 GMT 18 Aug 86

[Text] Luanda August 18 TASS — Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Workers' Party and president of the Angolan Republic, denounced U.S. interference in Angolan affairs. He said at a reception for Jesse Jackson, the prominent U.S. politician, staying here, that interference in home affairs and the use of force could not stifle determination and political will of nations. Such actions undermine the prestige of the USA and affect its relations with other countries, pointed out the president.

The head of the Angolan state noted that the U.S. attempts to act as an intermediary in settling conflicts in the south of Africa were of a biased nature. He noted that Washington's actions, for instance, its support, together with racist South Africa, for UNITA terrorist gangs was one of the causes of the present situation in the region.

POLITBURO EXAMINES DOMESTIC, FOREIGN ISSUES

LD151859 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 15 Aug 86

[Text] In the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee:

At its latest sitting, the CPSU Central Committee Politburo discussed Comrade Gorbachev's report on the results of his trip to the Far East. Fully approving these results, the Politburo noted the importance of the major issues in the economic and social development of the Far Eastern region that were raised during the trip, and of the detailed conception of the strengthening of peace and security in Asia and the Pacific Ocean basin put forward by the Soviet Union. The speeches delivered during the trip by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and his meetings and conversations with working people, are of fundamental political significance and serve as a new incentive for the restructuring of the entire life of Soviet society on the basis of the decisions of the 27th Congress and for further raising the working people's labor and social activity.

It is pointed out that even the slightest weakening of attention devoted to issues related to the restructuring cannot be allowed, that one must move ahead with confidence, rejecting inveterate dogmas, and make full use of the masses' creative enthusiansm in the interests of accelerating the country's social and economic development.

The Politburo deemed it essential to work out a long-term state program for the comprehensive development of the productive forces of the Far Eastern economic zone for the period up to the year 2000. In addition, paramount attention should be devoted to tackling social problems; ensuring faster than average construction of housing, improving supplies and services for the population; expanding the network of pre-school establishments, schools, and health-care facilities; creating a base for the development of culture, sport, and tourism; and also guaranteeing the local population as many food products as possible through the utmost development of agricultural produce output in that area. In drawing up the program, it is intended to stipulate an acceleration of the pace of development of productive forces, a transition to the utmost intensification of production, and a radical improvement in the utilization of the production potential created.

Implementation of the measures indicated will make it possible to make more efficient use of this kray's tremendous potential in the interests of the entire state, to put its riches at the service of the Soviet people, and to satisfy the requirements of the people living there better and more fully.

At the Politburo meeting, special attention was devoted to practical steps for implementing the initiatives put forward in Vladivostok with the aim of ensuring peace and security, of deepening cooperation with the socialist countries on the Asian continent and with India, of settling the situation in Afghanistan, and of developing mutually beneficial relations with the states in the Asia-Pacific Ocean region.

Having examined questions of the implementation of planning and other works connected with diverting part of the discharge of the northern and Siberian rivers into southern regions of the country, the Politburo, in connection with the need for further study of the ecological and economic aspects of this problem, which is also being urged by broad sections of the public, deemed it expedient to terminate the work in question. A decision adapted on this issue by the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers evisages concentrating the main attention and material resources above all on more economic and efficient utilization of existing water resources and integrated use of all factors of the intensification of agricultural production.

Decisions by the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers on questions of the further improvement of the management of the country's construction complex, and of the economic mechanism in the construction industry were endorsed. They map out a number of major measures to be implemented with the aim of radically improving the investment process and strengthening and developing capital construction. The USSR State Committee for Construction is reorganized as the USSR Union Republic Construction Committee. Its role and functions have been specified as a permanent organ of the USSR Council of Ministers responsible for the management of the construction complex. Along with the strengthening centralized management in this sphere, the rights of the councils of ministers of the union republics are considerably expanded. The republic construction ministries become subordinated directly to them. The responsibility of the local organs for plan fulfillment and for the integrated socioeconomic development of the republics, krays, and oblasts is enhanced. Measures are envisaged for radically improving the planning and financing of the construction industry and strengthening financial autonomy within it, as well as for considerably reducing the management apparatus. The role of constractual agreement and the mutual economic responsibility and interest of all those involved in construction in achieving the end results of the work are being strengthened. The rights of the construction and assembly organizations in their activities concerning plan fulfillment and further raising the technical and qualitative level of contruction production are being extended.

In accordance with the directives of the 27th CPSU Congress, the Politburo examined and approved the basic principles of development of cooperative forms of production at the current stage of the country's social and economic development. It was pointed out the cooperatives should be created and should develop on a voluntary basis with the participation of ministries, departments, and local soviets of people's deputies, and that their primary aim should be to more fully satisfy the population's demand for consumer goods, housewares, and various services by making use of local resources, secondary raw materials and waste materials. The operation of the cooperatives is to be based on a charter employing principles of complete financial autonomy and self-financing. As the first step, a government proposal for measures to set up cooperatives in a number of the union republics for procuring and processing secondary raw materials was approved.

The Politburo approved measures to bring about a radical improvement in foreign economic activity. It is planned to put into operation a package of measures aimed at improving the organization of the administration of foreign economic links and their planning and financial autonomy. It is deemed expedient to substantially broaden the rights of ministries, production associations, enterprises, and organizations in carrying out foreign economic activity. Priority importance is attached to ensuring dynamic cooperation with the socialist countries and to creating the economic and organizational conditions for the expansion in every possible way of direct production links between associations and enterprises within the CEMA framework and the setting up of joint enterprises and production facilities.

A government proposal to transfer associations and enterprises in the USSR Ministry of Instrument Making, Automation Equipment, and Control Systems and the Ministry of the Chemical Industry over to full financial autonomy from 1987 was approved.

Having examined the question of work progress on the monument to the victory by the Soviet people in the Great Fatherland War of 1941-45, and taking into account the results of the broad discussion on its design and the remarks and suggestions made by the public, the Politburo deemed it expedient to hold an open competition for the main monument of the victory memorial in Moscow city taking account of the preparatory work that has been carried out on Poklonnaya Gora.

The results of the meeting between Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev and Truong Chinh, general secretary of the Vietnamese Communist Party Central Committee, president of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam Council of State, were approved. The Politburo expressed satisfaction at the consistent strengthening and development of the fraternal friendship and fruitful cooperation between the Soviet Union and Vietnam, and at the unity of positions of our parties and states on issues of the further extension of Soviet-Vietnamese relations and improving the situation in the Asia-Pacific region.

The Politburo approved the results of the conversation between Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev and Batmonh, MPRP Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium. A high evaluation of the comprehensive cooperation between the USSR and Mongolia was expressed and the importance of a steady improvement in the efficiency of bilateral economic relations and active cooperation in the interests of lasting peace and good-neighborliness in Asia was emphasized.

The results of talks between a CPSU delegation and a delegation of the Japanese Communist Party led by Fuwa, chairman of the Japanese Communist Party Central Committee Presidium, were approved. These constitute a fresh, important step on the path of implementing the joint statement by the CPSU and the JCP adopted in December 1984, and are evidence of the further development of links and cooperation between the two parties, first and foremost in the struggle against the threat of nuclear war and for the complete banning and elimination of nuclear weapons.

Having heard a report by Comrade Ryzhkov on the talks held in Moscow with Premier Ozal of the Turkish Republic, the Politburo noted that those talks had broadened the prospects for a further development of mutually beneficial cooperation between the USSR and Turkey in trade, economic, cultural, and other spheres and for the continuation of dialogue with the aim of strengthening good-neighborliness and mutual understanding between our countries in the interests of peace in Europe and the entire world.

The Politburo examined information by Comrade Kapitonov on the visit by a CPSU delegation to the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Socialist Ethiopia and the Yemen Arab Republic. Satisfaction was expressed at the development of the traditionally friendly relations between the Soviet Union and those countries and at the CPSU's close cooperation with the Yemeni Socialist Party and the Ethiopian Worker's Party. It was stressed that the Soviet Union has invariably come out and continues to come out in favor of strengthening of the independence and sovereignty of the states in the area of the Arabian Peninsula and the Horn of Africa, in favor of good-neighbor relations between them, and against outside interference in their internal affairs.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo also discussed certain other issues of social and economic construction and the development of links with foreign countries.

VASILIY ZAKHAROV APPOINTED MINISTER OF CULTURE

LD161121 Moscow TASS in English 1102 GMT 16 Aug 86

[Text] Moscow August 16 TASS -- The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. appointed Vasiliy Zakharov minister of culture of the U.S.S.R.

Vasiliy Zakharov was born in 1934. In 1957 he graduated from Leningrad State University. He holds the academic degree of Doctor of Science in Economics and is a professor.

After the graduation Vasiliy Zakharov taught at the Tomsk Polytechnical Institute and then at the Leningrad Institute of Technology where he headed a chair. He is the author of a series of scientific works.

In 1973 Vasiliy Zakharov began to work as a party functionary. He headed a group of lecturers, headed the Department of Propaganda and Agitation and worked as a secretary of the Leningrad regional CPSU committee.

In 1983 he was appointed first deputy head of the Department of Propaganda of the CPSU Central Committee.

In January 1986 he was elected second secretary of the Moscow City CPSU committee.

Vasiliy Zakharov was elected a member of the CPSU Central Committee at the 27th CPSU Congress.

Vasiliy Zakharov is a deputy to the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Federation.

YU. BESPALOV NAMED MINISTER OF CHEMICAL INDUSTRY

LD171232 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1146 GMT 17 Aug 86

[Text] Moscow, 17 Aug (TASS) -- The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet has appointed Yuriy Bespalov USSR minister of chemical industry.

Yuriy Bespalov was born in 1939. He graduated from the Kazan Institute of Chemistry Technology and the Academy of Social Sciences of the CPSU Central Committee and is a doctor of technical sciences. Since 1961 he has worked in enterprises of the Ministry of the Chemical Ministry. Since 1979 he has held a responsible post in the apparatus of the CPSU Central Committee: instructor, consultant for the Chemical Industry Department of the CPSU Central Committee; reviewer [referent] for a secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; and, since 1984, deputy chief of the Chemical Industry Department of the CPSU Central Committee.

The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet has released Vladimir Listov from his duties as USSR minister of chemical industry in connection with his move to another job [s perekhodom na druguyu rabotu]

CHERNOBYL VILLAGERS RETURN; RECOVERY GOES ON

PM151403 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 15 Aug 86 Second Edition p 4

[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA correspondent S. Ovsiyenko report: "Inhabitants Return to the Village"]

[Text] Chernobyl AES region -- Evacuation.... That alarming word echoed through many villages in the Polesye which came within the 30-km zone. The heart refused to believe what the mind knew: Did they really have to leave their home, their village?...

But they did. Now the time is coming when people are beginning to return to their homes.

"Ah, we're here," officer V. Osokin said as the sign saying "Cheremoshnya" appeared on the right-hand side of the road.

The subunit commanded by officer Osokin arrived in the Chernobyl AES region on 9 May and began work in the zone the next morning.

This work was in many respects new for the personnel. What would take days or weeks in ordinary conditions was now being done in a matter of hours. Because everyone realized that the situation which has arisen as a result of the accident at the AES requires such action. It requires not only persistence, but resourcefulness, courage, and a strong sense of duty.

The subunit's servicemen proposed an original method of removing the contaminated earth. It is based on linking graders together in pairs. First they tried it out themselves: The result was encouraging. Then they orgainzed demonstrations. The method became widespread.

The platoon commanded by Lieutenant N. Yefremov had to remove the soil from a sector in front of the fourth power unit, where radio controlled machinery could not be used. The radiation level in the sector was raised -- volunteers were needed. When this was announced, all the servicemen, as one man, expressed a desire to go on the mission. The brave men worked in 20-minute stints, but they did the job.

The group under the leadership of Private I. Shumskiy carried out the decontamination of one of the houses in the village. After treating the roof, they measured the radiation level. It had not fallen. Nor did it fall after a second decontamination. Then Pvt Shumskiy took a dosimeter and started inspecting the roof. Near the drainpipe, the needle shot up the scale. There, in the hopper, a fragment of radioactive substance was found. It took the serviceman only seconds to seal it into a container.

With every day of intensive work in the village, it became clear that the level of radioactivity was showing a steady downward trend. To be on the safe side, they carried out decontamination a second and third time. Only then did the governmental commission adopt a decision on the return of the inhabitants to Cheremoshnya.

It is a small village. Around 70 houses are located along both sides of the road. The roofs shine like new and the columns connected to the newly laid water supply gleam in the sun. A water tower has also appeared -- another new feature of the village. A substation and electricity transmission lines are being built.

All around were the people who had returned to their village, to their homes. And that was the most gratifying thing of all.

In a nearby yard a woman bustled about her housework. We went up and introduced ourselves.

"There is a lot to do," Nadezhda Dmitriyevna Belko said. "The house, the kitchen garden, the yard -- everything must be put straight." She will remember that day for a long time. The Radinka rural soviet and the Svitanok kolkhoz board gave them 2 hours to assemble. No, there was no panic, but many people could not decide what to take: winter clothing, furniture, or perhaps all of it.

Rural soviet chairman Boris Yefimovich Demchenko went to nearly every house: Take only the essentials. We're not going to the ends of the earth, only to Radinka, to the kolkhoz central farmstead.

"They received us well," Nadezhda Dmitriyevna went on. "The children were sent south to Pioneer camps. We adults were distributed among the teams. We could stay in the new place as long as we liked, but we very much wanted to come home."

And they came home. Cheremoshnya village was the first to see its inhabitants return after all the decontamination work had been done. And here, outside Nadezhda Dmitriyevna Belko's house, officer V. Osokin received sincere words of thanks from the inhabitants of Cheremoshnya on behalf of the entire subunit.

...We returned to the chemical workers field camp. The Ukrainian villages flashed past the truck windows. In nearly every village, in the most prominent place, was a monument to the liberator soldiers who displayed courage and heroism in battles against the enemy.

The best features of Soviet servicemen are being fully revealed now, too, in the work to eliminate the consequences of the accident at the Chernobyl AES.

Reactor Repair

LD161531 Moscow World Service in English 1310 GMT 16 Aug 86

[Excerpts] Many listeners ask us what the situation is like at the Chernobyl nuclear plant, where an accident took place in April. Here is our reporter's story:

The village of Cheremoshnya is the first in the 30-km zone around the nuclear plant whose earlier evacuated residents have returned home. Permission for that was given by the government commission after the village's territory and homes had been thrice decontaminated. Members of this commission, prestigious scientists, and experts stay in Chernobyl all the time. [passage omitted]

In an interview granted 25 meters away from the damaged reactor, the man in charge of radiation control service, Mikhail (?Rozunov), said that compared to the first days of June the radiation level dropped hundredfold in that place. It is now absolutely safe to conduct (?grave) repair work there. The protective screen has already been built. Behind that screen the foundation is being laid for a concrete structure that will entomb the damaged reactor.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS REPORTED AS OF 17 AUG

LD170535 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian, unless otherwise indicated, on 13-17 August. GMT times of broadcast are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

13 August

In Ryazan Oblast, 200,000 metric tons of grain have been delivered -- more than a third of what is planned. (0600)

Farmers in Mordovia are mowing crops on the last quarter of the grain fields. Plowing teams have prepared over 100,000 hectares for next year's harvest. (0800)

In Tula Oblast, 300,000 tons of grain have been delivered to state granaries to date. (Moscow Television Service 1030)

The first 100,000 tons of grain of the new harvest have been delivered to procurement points in the Bashkiri ASSR. The farmers have pledged to sell 2.35 million tons of bread grain to the state this year. (1100)

Kursk Oblast farmers have delivered 930,000 tons grain to the states, thus fulfilling pledges. The harvest was fair, especially where intensive technology was employed. (1830)

The first 120,000 metric tons of the new harvest grain has been delivered to the elevators in the Bashkir ASSR. (2130)

14 August

Winter crop sowing is under way in Omsk Oblast while the harvest is in progress. This is due to the late spring. This year some 160,000 hectares will be sown to winter crops. It will increase by a third during the current 5-year plan. (0600)

Harvesting corn for silage has begun in the northern Causcasus and the Ukraine. This year nearly 280 million metric tons should be procured. (1100)

Flax harvesting has begun in Mari ASSR, where it occupied 6,000 hectares. (1300)

Harvesting corn for grain has begun in the Kirghiz SSR. A particularly high yield has been obtained from substantial acreage where the crop was grown, using industrial technologies and self-financing teams of workers: 80, 100, or more quintals per hectare. (2004)

Altay Kray farmers have harvested rye and peas from 300,000 hectares. Barley and oats harvests have begun in foothill and eastern areas. Altay farmers are to harvest grain and legums from over 4 million hectares. (2130)

In Orel Oblast, 530,000 metric tons of grain was stored as of today. Corn harvesting is under way in Uzbekistan: Over 700 combine harvesters are in fields of eight oblasts. In Surkhan-Darya Oblast, nearly half the corn crop has been harvested. One the whole, 100,000 hectares have been harvested in the republic. (2230)

15 August

Harvesting corn grain has begun in the Kirghiz SSR from 60,000 hectares of irrigated land. (0600)

Large-scale sowing of winter rye has started in Altay Kray, where 300,000 hectares have been set aside for the crop. (0800)

The rye procurement plan has been fulfilled in Orenburg Oblast -- 560,000 metric tons have been delivered. (1300)

Harvesting is starting in Kustanay Oblast. The virgin land oblasts of Kazakhstan intend to cut grain from 17 million hectares. (1330)

In Kuybyshev Oblast, 800,000 metric tons of grain have been delivered to granaries to date. (1500)

16 August

In Kazakhstan 500,000 metric tons, half of the planned volume of grain, has reached state granaries in Uralsk Oblast. (0800)

In the Kirghiz SSR, kolkhoz and sovkhoz machine operators in Naryn Oblast have started mass havesting of grains. In the Udmurt ASSR; flax growers have strated harvesting work; there's a good crop everywhere thanks to using industrial technologies on half of all the acreage and mass use of team contracting. (1100)

The unprecedented harvest of 62 quintals of crops per hectare has been obtained at the Shevchenko collective farm in Meleuz Rayon in the Bashkir ASSR. In the entire autonomous republic, spring grain has been threshed on half a million hectares by this morning; this is approximately one-sixth of the entire grain area. (2230)

17 August

The grain harvest in Mordovia is poor, due to bad weather and an apparent lack of forward planning by the local agro-industrial committee. (0600)

Brest Oblast as fulfilled the plan for sale of grain to the state. This year, more than 30 quintals per hectare have been obtained. The Black Sea region has delivered more than 700,000 tons of valuable and strong wheat. This is almost 2.5 times more than planned. (0800)

Bryansk farmers are reaping their lupins. Udmurtiya's farms have begun sowing winter crops. They will cultivate around 70,000 hectares using intensive methods this year -- 3 times more than last year. (1100)

UZBEK OFFICIALS DISCIPLINED FOR FEED-CROP LACS

LD151144 Tashkent Domestic Service in Uzbek 0115 GMT 8 Aug 86

[Text] At its 6 August meeting, the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee Bureau reviewed the situation of work on production of feed crops in the republic.

It was mentioned that many oblast and rayon party committees of the Uzbek SSR, the Kara-Kalpak Council of Ministers, the oblast and rayon executive committees and economic bodies of Uzbekistan do not fulfill the task of increasing production of feed crops and improving their quality. Irresponsibility and disorganization are being permitted in the work to create a solid feed-crop reserve for the wintering of cattle. Placidity and complacency are noticeable in this work. Sufficient value is not being attached to the seriousness of the situation which has occurred in conditions of water shortage.

Activity of agro-industrial committees and associations of the Kara-Kalpak ASSR, Dzhizak, Kashka-Darya, Navoi, Samarkand, Surkhan-Darya and Khorezm Oblasts and party and Soviet bodies was harshly criticized. Compared with the same period last year, much less coarse fodder has been produced. An especially unsatisfactory situation has arisen in Navoi Oblast, where the plan for the production of feed crops was fulfilled by only 25 percent. On farms in a number of oblasts 2.5-4 quintals of feed-crop units per animal were produced, which is much lower than the figure for the republic.

Due concern has not been shown on the spot to upgrade the quality of feed crops in conditions of connivance and lack of supervision on the part of the agricultural bodies; record-keeping on the delivery and use of the feed crops is not organized; harvest technology of perennial grass is being violated; and time is being lost for sowing feed intercrops. Silage corn is being harvested with extreme slowness, repair work on silage harvesting combines has not been completed, and productivity of operating machines is low. Attention is not being paid to giving livestock balanced rations, and feed production technology and feed workshops are not working.

Party committees and primary party organizations of farms are displaying tolerance to shortcomings in feed-crop production and are not attaching principled party value to the actions of leaders who do not achieve their undertakings. Socialist competition among farms and their sections is poorly organized. Farm facilities financial autonomy and collective contracts are not being sufficiently used to increase the speed of feed-crop production.

It is not possible to say that concern is being shown in all places to create suitable conditions for feed-crop producers. The Bureau of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee relieved Sultanov, secretary of the Navoi Oblast party committee and Nurullayev, chairman of the oblast agro-industrial committee, of their posts for failing to take resolute measures to fulfill the feed-crop production plan and to increase production speed.

Khadzhiyev, first secretary of the Turtkul Rayon party committee, was harshly reprimanded for not having satisfactorily organized work and for poor use of existing reserves and facilities for raising feed-crop production rates. Khatamov, first secretary of the Ilich Rayon party committee, was also punished. It was mentioned that Comrades Abdullayev, Sattarov, Miryakubov, Ismanov and Khayitbayev, first secretaries of the Kumkurgan, Dzhambay, Dzhizak, Moskovskiy and Shavat Rayon party committees, have organized feed-crop production work in an extremely unsatisfactory way. They were notified that harsh party measures will be taken against them for failing to take practical measures to upgrade work. The Kara-Kalpak and Syrdarya Oblast party committees were instructed to examine the question of the party responsibility of the chairmen of the Turtkul and Ilich Rayon executive committees as well as of the chairmen of agro-industrial associations of these rayons for shortcomings in guidance on feed-crop production.

The attention of the bureaus of the Kara-Kalpak, Bukhara, Kashka-Darya, Navoi, and Khorezm Oblast party committees and the Kara-Kalpak Council of Ministers and oblast executive committees was drawn to the low exactingness toward cadres for creating solid-feed-crop reserves for the coming winter and the mismanagement in use and storage of feed-crop resources.

The Uzbek CPSU Central Committee demanded that the oblast party committees, the Kara-Kalpak ASSR Council of Ministers, and the oblast executive committees radically restructure work of production and delivery of feed crops and mobilize power and effort of cadres for unconditional fulfillment of set plans and targets.

The party committee and primary party organizations are instructed to concentrate the attention of the food producton workers on tending feed crops more carefully, especially alfalfa, to water them and to top them to shorten the time between mowing, to obtain full-value harvests of hay and succulent fodders and to establish strict control of rates of harvesting of corn and ensure unconditional fulfillment of the targets for sowing secondary and intercrops for fodder. It is necessary to attach principled party appraisal to facts of disorganizaton and indiscipline in this important task.

The Uzbek SSR State Agro-Industrial Committee, oblast party committees and oblast executive committees were charged with the duties of critically reviewing feed-crop production in every rayon sovkhoz and kolkhoz, of increasing the exactingness toward leaders and farm experts for the organization of feed-crop deliveries and strict observance of harvest technology on cultivating and harvesting feed crops, and of raising their personal responsibility for taking measures to strengthen the base of feed crops for livestock.

At the meeting of the Uzbek SSR Central Committee Bureau other questions of the party guidance of economic construction were discussed, and relevant decisions on these questions were adopted.

BRIEFS

KURSK GRAIN FARMING SHORTCOMINGS — Grain growers in Kursk Oblast today fulfilled their socialist pledges for grain sales to the state, after providing themselves fully with high-quality seeds. Even so, this year's harvest season has brought to light a number of serious shortcomings in grain farming. Only a little over 10 percent of grain was grown using intensive technology methods, and in the work of the agro-industrial committee and its rayon subsidiaries a proper turn toward economic methods of management has not yet occurred. [Text] [Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 14 Aug 86 LD]

MOSCOW MEETING COMMEMORATES AIR FORCE DAY

Zaykov, Sokolov, Yefimov Attend

LD151752 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 15 Aug 86

[Text] A grand meeting devoted to USSR Air Force Day took place in Moscow today. Representatives of Moscow's public and soldiers of the city's garrison were in attendance.

In the presidium were Comrade Zaykov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Comrade Sokolov, CPSU Central Committee candidate member, USSR minister of defense and Marshal of the Soviet Union; and representatives of party, local soviet, and public organizations.

Comrade Yefimov, Air Force commander in chief, USSR deputy minister of defense and marshal of aviation, addressed those present.

The participants in the meeting assured the Communist Party and the Soviet people that the military pilots will, in one military formation with the soldiers of the other armed forces and of the armies of the states in the Warsaw Pact, continue to reliably protect socialism's great achievements.

Yefimov Speaks

LD171745 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1140 GMT 17 Aug 86

["Talk" by Marshal of Aviation Aleksandr Nikolayevich Yefimov, USSR Air Force commander in chief, deputy defense minister, and Twice Hero of the Soviet Union, on the occasion of USSR Air Force Day on 17 August, recorded; video shows Yefimov in dress uniform speaking to camera]

[Text] Dear comrades, USSR Air Force Day is being marked by the Soviet people and the men of the Armed Forces in an atmosphere of high political and labor enthusiasm that has been brought about by the strategic decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress. The party has decisively adopted a course of speeding up social and economic development, revitalizing our whole life, and purging it of everything that is hampering socialism in developing its mighty potential. A powerful impetus to the country's creative rhythm and the businesslike attitudes of labor collectives was provided by the decisions of the June Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the fifth session of the USSR Supreme Soviet. The planned scale and targets of the 12th 5-Year Plan inspire every Soviet citizen to creative and enterprising labor for the sake of strengthening our homeland and the positions of socialism and peace around the globe.

The USSR's valiant armed services are a powerful defensive shield for the fatherland. The 27th CPSU Congress set them the task of displaying high vigilance and of being ever ready to cut short the intrigues of imperialism against the USSR and its allies. Our glorious Air Force is also carrying out this task in the unified formation of the fatherland's armed defenders. Its combat annuals began together with the birth of the world's first socialist state and its establishment and development are inseparably linked with the name of Vladimir Ilich Lenin.

During the first 5-year plans, a powerful aviation industry was created in the USSR, talented scientists and designers emerged, and flying and technical cadres were trained. Bold young people, devoted to communist ideals, entered aviation at the call of the Leninist Komsomol. In an unprecedentedly short time, the Land of the Soviets became one of the world's leading aviation powers. In the pre-war years, Soviet pilots flying Soviet-produced aircraft performed a number of outstanding flights and established over one-third of the world aviation records. The heroic epic of saving the Chelyuskinites will remain forever in the people's memory. Pilots became actively involved in it and were the first to receive the distinguished title of Hero of the Soviet Union. An outstanding flight along the Moscow-Petropavlovsk-Kamchatskiy-Udd island route was performed by a crew consisting of Chkalov, Baydukov, and Belyakov.

The mounting power of our Air Force and the high moral, political, and combat qualities of Soviet pilots were displayed in fighting against Japanese militarism near Lake Khasan and the Khalkhin-Gol River. Performing their internationalist duty, Soviet volunteer pilots fought bravely in the skies of Spain and China. A big contribution to the Soviet people's victory over fascist Germany and militarist Japan was made by the Air Force. Not one large-scale combat operation was conducted without its active participation. It gained supremacy in the air in ferocious fighting and battles. Soviet flyers successfully provided cover for their troops and industrial installations against air strikes, carried out air operations to rout individual groups of the enemy's land and air forces, conducted reconnaissance, safeguarded the combat operations of partisans, annihilated the enemy's manpower and combat equipment, and neutralized military installations deep behind the fighting lines of Hitler's Germany.

Ideological conviction, devotion to the Communist Party and the Soviet motherland, Soviet patriotism, loyalty to the serviceman's duty and hate for the enemy served the service aviators as an inexhaustible source of bravery, courage, and selfless service valor. The winged servicemen of the fatherland boldly entered into aerial skirmishes with the enemy, and when their ammunition ran out they used ramming -- the weapon of the brave. During even the first period of the war, 357 aerial rams were performed. Altogether during the war years, our Air Force pilots performed over 600 aerial rams, and on over 500 occasions they aimed their aircraft at concentrations of the enemy's manpower and equipment. Our flyers wiped out 57,000 of Hitler's aircraft -- two-thirds of the German Air Firce's losses on the Soviet-German front.

Soviet aviation industry was tested and found worthy. During the years of the Great Fatherland War, it provided over 112,000 combat aircraft for the front.

The homeland highly appraised the combat exploits of its winged defenders. Over 200,000 flyers were awarded orders and medals for their courage and heroism. A total of 2,420 flyers received the title of Hero of the Soviet Union, 65 of them twice. Flyers Pokryshkin and Kozhedub became Thrice Heroes of the Soviet Union. Over a third of the Air Force formations and units received the title "Guards." Two-thirds received an honorary name. About 900 were awarded USSR orders.

In the postwar years our state, restoring the war damage, made marked advances in all spheres of communist construction. Its international authority has grown. The Soviet Union is actively resisting the imperialist policy of diktat and aggression. Implementing the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress, our party is actively pursuing a peace-loving foreign policy, which is receiving a positive response throughout the world and was supported in full by the latest meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of Warsaw Pact states.

However, the reactionary forces of imperialism and its military industrial complex are fiercely opposing the peace-loving course of the USSR and the Warsaw Pact countries. A banking on naked force, a nuclear fist, and terrorist piracy, closely intertwined with ideological intolerance and hatred for socialism and social progress, have become the basis of the policy of the present American Administraction. The barbaric bombing of Libyan towns by the U.S. Air Force has once more demonstrated the inhuman nature of imperialism, trampling on the rights of entire peoples to determine their fates for themselves. Such actions by the United States as the repudiation of the SALT II treaty, the unwillingness to join the Soviet moratorium on nuclear tests, the striving to speed up preparations for Star Wars and to link closest partners up to it, the program to modernize NATO's chemical arsenals and other steps in that direction, testify to Washington's intention to continue the chase after the phantoms of military superiority and to try to put strong pressure on the Soviet Union and its allies.

From the developing actions of Washington and its imperial ambitions, the Soviet Union and the countries of the socialist community draw their own conclusions and give it their own firm rebuff. As the Soviet leadership has noted, nobody should be under a misapprehension: We are capable of replying to any challenge, including a military-space challenge. But that is not our choice. It is not necessary, not just for us -- it is not necessary for any one people. Speaking in Vladivostok, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, stated: We are saying openly and honestly, and will say, to all people and governments -- yes, we need peace. We are again and again addressing appeals to halt the arms race, to stop the nuclear madness and eliminate nuclear weapons, and to persistently seek political solutions to regional conflicts. Our initiatives spring from a deep concern for the fate of mankind.

The CPSU and the Soviet Government show constant concern over the fact that the Soviet Armed Forces should be at a level excluding the strategic superiority of the forces of imperialism. Bearing in mind the United States's plans for the wide buildup of air superiority over the USSR, the Soviet state is strengthening the combat potential of its Air Force and highly maneuverable and dynamic types of Armed Forces. At present, our Air Force is equipped with complicated aviation complexes, has highly-qualified cadres, boundlessly devoted to the homeland and the party, and has everything necessary to defend the country's peaceful skies and to frustrate aggression.

Drawing conclusions from the complicated military and political situation in the world, pilots, navigators and all the Air Force personnel are in every possible way increasing political vigilance, good organization, and discipline to persistently perfect air training and combat readiness; are strengthening mutual interaction with other forms of the Armed Forces, and learning what is essential in modern combat.

An inexhaustible source of the might of the Air Force is its indissoluble unity with the people, which sends its best sons into the ranks of the winged fighters. Aviation servicemen are the first to come to the help of Soviet citizens in natural calamities. They have done a great deal to fulfill the government task to eliminate the consequences of the accident at the Chernobyl AES. Aviation servicemen are meeting USSR Air Force Day with high indexes in combat and political training. All service and combat training goes under the motto "We will fulfill the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress. We will reliably defend the achievements of socialism."

In the vanguard of socialist competition is the Red Banner air bombing guards regiment which is commanded by Colonel of the Guards Aleksandr Leonidovich Lapkovskiy, a delegate of the 27th CPSU Congress. During competition among the units of the Air Force, there have appeared considerable patriotic undertakings aimed at raising the intensification of the training and education process, at combat training, flying work, strengthening the economy drive, and achieving higher end results in air training and in the level of combat readiness.

The successful resolution of tasks laid down before the Air Force is facilitated by the reorganization of the work style of leading cadres in the spirit of the demands of the party and by more purposeful party political work. The efforts of party Komsomol organizations are aimed at the development of creative initiative in personnel, intolerance toward shortcomings, at activating the human factor and raising responsibility and discipline.

Many aviation units have attained new levels in fulfillment of tasks laid down to ensure accident-free flying work. The CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government highly value the martial labor of Soviet air servicemen. Many of them have been awarded high state decorations for achievements in combat and political training, successful handling of modern aviation equipment, and courage and heroism. For exemplary fulfillment of international duty, 11 pilots have been given the lofty title of Hero of the Soviet Union. On the eve of the holiday, a large group of aviation workers were given the honorary titles Honored Military Pilot of the USSR and Honored Military Navigator of the USSR.

Workers of the aviation industry, of Aeroflot, and Dosaaf sportsmen-aviators are meeting Air Force Day with new labor successes. The years are passing by. Many of those who started out in service and then went on to fight the war in the skies are now in reserve or in retirement. But it is they who displayed models of steadfastness and heroism in the combat for the homeland and today when the country is honoring its winged heroes, one would like to express to aviation veterans particular gratitude and thanks for their courage and bravery, for the selfless work to strengthen the aviation might of our motherland and for their active participation in the military and patriotic upbringing of youth.

Dear comrades, I cordially congratulate you on the holiday of USSR Air Force Day. On this festive day, air service fighters assure the CPSU Central Committee, the Soviet Government, and our people that they will continue, with resolve and persistence, to master the heights of flying craftmanship, to strive for high combat readiness in the forces, to fulfill with dignity and honor their patriotic and international duty, and to reliably protect the achievements of socialism and the sacred borders of our fatherland, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics!